The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XXI. FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1846. No. 2828.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. WM. BALL *and* MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WM. TRESS, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool,* MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muswellbrook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. J. B. RUNDLE, *Murrurundi;* MR. W. H. MORTIMER, *Port Phillip;* MR. WM. B. RHODES, *Wellington, Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand;* MR. U. B. BARFOOT, *Van Diemen's Land; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of the Proprietors,* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.*

"CORNUBIA" STEAMER.

FROM KELLICK'S WHARF,

EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8 P.M., And Anlaby's, Morpeth, every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A.M.

CABIN, 4s. STEERAGE, 2s.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.

FROM KELLICK'S WHARF every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock; leaving Wollongong every Monday and Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. 6710

FOR KEMPSEY AND M'LEAY RIVER.

THE fast-sailing cutter *ISABELLA* will sail positively on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board.

9268 G. BARNETT.

BOYD TOWN.

THE *VELOCITY*, schooner, will sail for Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, This Day, and has room for a few tons of freight.

Cabin............ £2
Steerage £1
(Including provisions.)
Freight, 10s. per ton.

Apply to
W. S. MOUTRY,
Duke's Wharf.
9189

FOR HOBART TOWN.

WILL HAVE IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE favorite Packet Brig *LOUISA*, 182 tons, W. N. Millton, commander.

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
9090 Queen-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT.

THE fine new first-class Brig *JULIA*, Hugh Clark, master, 150 tons burthen, will sail for the above positively on the 17th instant. For passage only apply to Captain Clark, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

9196 JAMES COOK.

NOTICE.

SHIPPERS TO LAUNCESTON.

SAILS POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY, 13TH INSTANT.

THE fine packet brig *CALYPSO*, Charles Harrold, commander, is now loading for Launceston, at the Sydney Flour Mills Wharf. For freight or passage having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; or to

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt
Corner of King and George streets.
June 10. 9194

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,

WILL SAIL POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY, 13TH INSTANT,

THE PACKET BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*. For freight or passage apply on board, at Flour Company's Wharf, to

9137 LEWIS GRANT.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

THE FINE SHIP *HAIDEE*, 385 tons, John Marshall, Commander, will receive cargo on the 18th, and positively sail on the 21st inst. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to

9197 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON, NEW ZEALAND.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 18TH JUNE.

THE first-class teak-built barque *LONDON*, 400 tons, Joseph Gibson, Commander. For passage only, apply to the Commander, on board; or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
9000 King-street.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 BARQUE *SEYMOUR*, G. Rogers, Commander, burthen per register 322 tons, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th instant, and has excellent accommodations both for cabin and steerage passengers. For terms apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

9147 ROWAND, MACNAB AND CO.

JULY P. O. PACKET.

FOR CALCUTTA, TOUCHING AT POINT DE GALLE, IN CEYLON, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

ROYAL SAXON, 713 tons, N.M., William Charlesworth, commander, under engagement to carry 1st July mail, will sail the day appointed. For passengers only, having an experienced surgeon engaged, apply on board, or at the Counting House of

R. TOWNS,
Wharf, Miller's Point.
June 4. 8990

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL, FULL OR NOT FULL, EARLY IN JULY,

THE BARQUE *PALESTINE*, A 1, William Lidderdale, H.E.I.C.S., Commander. For light freight only, or for passage, *cabin, intermediate, or steerage* apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

9000 WILLIAM C. BOTTS.

FOR LONDON,

THE fast-sailing first-class barque, *ST. GEORGE*, 389 tons register, R. T. Hemsman, Commander, Has a great portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lower George-street.
June 8. 9136

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE SHIP *GENERAL HEWITT*, 960 tons O. M., John Hart, Commander, has two cabins disengaged, and room for a few more steerage passengers. For passage apply to the commander, on board; or to

7405 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine first-class new BARQUE *LEVANT*, William Lane, commander, 396 tons register. Apply to

ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
Lower George-street.
Sydney, June 2. 8762

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned, for the conveyance of from 100 to 150 tons coals, from Newcastle to Eden, Twofold Bay. Also, for a similar quantity to Melbourne.

JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.
Hunter River Wharf. 9219

WANTED TO CHARTER for the Colonial Trade, a brig or schooner, from 90 to 140 tons. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT HOW AND CO., Lower George-street. May 21. 8204

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. LEICHHARDT.

AT a Meeting of the General Committee, held at Mr. Lyons's Rooms, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, it was resolved that the Subscription Lists for the above object should be closed on the 15th August next. Gentlemen to whom such lists have been forwarded, are therefore requested to return the same to the Treasurer, (under cover to J. P. Robinson, Esq., M.C.), on or before the date in question, with the amount of contributions, and the names of the parties subscribing.

By Order,
ROBERT GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Sydney, June 10. 9242

George-street, Sydney, May 19, 1846.

SIR,—I am instructed by the General Committee, which was appointed at the Town Hall on the 23rd of April last, consisting of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Messrs. Thornton, Holt, Moore, A. C. Brown, Moriarty, and Walford, to hand over to the Benevolent Asylum the sum of £40 6s. 5d., being part of the balance left after relieving the necessitous sufferers by the late Liverpool bush fires.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) SAMUEL LYONS.
GEORGE ALLEN, Esq.,
Hon. Sec. to the Benevolent Asylum.

Sydney, May 21, 1846.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of forty pounds, six shillings, and five-pence (£40 6s. 5d.), being part of the balance left after relieving the necessitous sufferers by the late Liverpool bush fires, and directed by the General Committee to be handed over to the Benevolent Society, and to inform you that the same has been paid to the account of that institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE ALLEN,
Secretary.
To SAMUEL LYONS, Esq.,
Treasurer, &c., &c. 9255

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 30th May, 1846.

THE CONTRACTORS for furnishing the supplies for the Military and Convict Services in the Districts of

NEWCASTLE, and
MORETON BAY

having given the stipulated notice to terminate their contracts on the 31st July next, notice is hereby given, that tenders *in duplicate*, will be received at this office, until Thursday, the 25th of June proximo, at 12 o'clock, (noon), for furnishing the said supplies, from the 1st of August next to the 31st March, 1847, under the terms and conditions originally published by me for the purpose, by advertisement, dated 13th January, 1846, and inserted in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th of that month, with the exception of clause 13, instead of which the Contractor will be bound to continue his contract for the remaining eight calendar months of the financial year, ending the 31st March next.

The conditions of contract, with printed forms of tender, may be had on application at this office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
8627 Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Sydney,
23rd December, 1844.

UNTIL further notice, Tenders for Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days sight, will be received at this Office every Thursday, at noon, the most favourable of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be received unless sealed and *in duplicate*, marked "*Tenders for Bills.*"

T. W. RAMSAY,
667 Dep. Com. Gen.

H. M. S. "CASTOR,"

Sydney, June 11, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, on board Her Majesty's ship *Castor*, until Saturday, the 13th instant, at noon, for the undermentioned articles. The lowest tender, if approved of, will be accepted.

1st. A funnel for H.M. steam-vessel *Driver*, about 35 feet high and 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, of ¼ inch iron.

2nd. A spar for a main yard for H. M. S. *Castor*, 88 feet long, and about 21 inches diameter in the slings.

Further particulars may be learnt on board, upon enquiry.

J. GRAHAM,
Captain, and Senior Officer at New Zealand.
9258

BRITISH COLONIAL BANK AND LOAN COMPANY'S SCRIP.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th instant, for £2000 of the above Company's Scrip. The purchaser will be entitled to the interest and profits from December 31st, 1844.

CLARK IRVING,
554, Pitt-street.
Sydney, June 3. 8851

TO SETTLERS, SQUATTERS, HOLDERS AND PURCHASERS OF LAND.

Survey and Land Agency Office,
No. 7, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—It has been suggested to me, that persons residing in the country, who are desirous of purchasing country lands, town or suburban allotments, or of obtaining occupation or squatting licenses, might avoid the inconvenience and expense of a visit to Sydney, as well as great delay, if an agency for transactions of this kind (which has been long wanted) were established in Sydney. I beg therefore to offer my services.

What I propose is that the party should describe the spot to me as accurately as his knowledge of the locality will allow, that I should then inspect the Government maps, obtain all the information requisite to enable him to identify the land, submit his application for purchase or license in the proper form, watch the progress of the application, attend the sale, bid for the land (the funds being provided) and obtain the deed of grant or license, and thus complete the business.

I am willing previously to visit any particular spots, (should it be important to have them carefully defined), and report upon their advantages.

The numerous inquiries which are made by letter at the Surveyor General's Office respecting lands, roads, boundaries, &c., could be much better made by an experienced Surveyor in Sydney, acting as agent, who (being at head quarters) would enquire into the actual state of a case, and promptly reply to the applicant. By this means, a great deal of correspondence would be avoided, and in many instances much embarrassment prevented.

I shall also be happy to accompany settlers, or others to the Surveyor General's Office who may wish to be assisted in searching the maps, and to have their attention directed to the best localities.

In one particular especially I may render service to persons desirous of investing capital in land, which is in making a selection from those portions that have been put up by Government, but not being sold, are still open for purchase at the upset price, many of them being extremely valuable. In fact, I propose to act as an agent in every matter connected with the sale or holding of land from the Government.

I now take the liberty of recommending to you, *invariably* to have a reduced plan of any land you may purchase, attached to the conveyance, as it materially assists the description, and may prove invaluable to those to whom it may descend; and *before accepting* any conveyance, or completing a mortgage, to have the description of the locality, boundaries, abuttals, area, &c., examined by an experienced and competent Surveyor. The colony abounds with vague and erroneous descriptions, which have passed from deed to deed.

As many are now improving their Sydney property, and erecting substantial buildings, I submit to them the propriety of having their boundaries first carefully compared with their deeds of grant. The alignment in the front may be easily ascertained, but the other boundaries require greater attention, and are too often disregarded, whereby great risk is run.

I cannot refrain from taking the present opportunity of acknowledging the kind preference great numbers have shown me ever since I began my profession as Land Surveyor, in Sydney, in 1832. I hope still to retain their patronage, as I shall continue to act on the principle with which I commenced, and shall conduct my surveys, both in town and country, with the same care; particularly in cases of lost or disputed boundaries, or when acting as arbitrator respecting them.

In order to meet the present times, my intention is, in every branch of my employment, to make so moderate a charge (which may always be known beforehand at my office), that it cannot be objected to by any one; and to supply plain and neat plans.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Formerly Surveyor to the Australian Agricultural Company.
All letters must be post paid. 619

PARRAMATTA PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES,

AT NASH'S LARGE ROOM.

MR. R. W. GOODALL and Mr. J. S. NORRIE respectfully intimate that the third Lecture of the Series will be delivered This Evening, (Friday), June the 12th, and the fourth on Monday evening, June the 15th.

The Lectures commence at seven o'clock; and in consequence of the full attendance at the previous Lectures, parties desirous of securing front seats are requested to arrive early. 9249

WINDSOR PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES.

MR. R. W. GOODALL and Mr. J. S. NORRIE respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Windsor and its vicinity, that they intend delivering a course of Four Philosophical Lectures, in the early part of July, previous to which they will visit Windsor to make the necessary arrangements, which will be duly announced.

Sydney, June 10. 9250

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. BRODZIAK having removed from his late residence, King-street, begs to notify to those parties who have left watches and other articles of jewellery to be repaired, that they can receive the same by calling upon him at the Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street.

Sydney, June 10. 9216

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. WHITTELL, in returning his sincere thanks for past favours, avails himself of this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has taken into the business a partner with capital, and that the same line of conduct heretofore adopted will be strictly adhered to—viz., *little profits* and *large transactions*. The business will consequently be from this date carried on under the style and title of

H. R. WHITTELL AND CO.,
Coal Wharf, Bathurst-street,
(Late Morley and Steele's.)
June 9. 8816

THE Undersigned has much pleasure in intimating to his friends and the public, that by the arrival of the *Levant*, he has received his periodical importations of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which, for variety and genuineness, are unequalled by any which he has hitherto received, and therefore enables him confidently to recommend them to his extensive connexion.

P. F. MORGAN,
Dispensing Chemist, &c.
No. 271, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
9280

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

No. 116.

CONTENTS:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Lists of Ships in Harbour; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, England, Port Phillip, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, India, and Tahiti; Vessels Laid on for England; Vessels expected in Sydney; Important News from India; Sow and Pigs Floating Light: Notice to Mariners; Boyd Town; Lighthouse at Cape Howe; Loss of the *Squatter*; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle. Commercial — Colonial Produce; Export Market; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Frauds in Packing Tallow; New South Wales Wine; the Wool Market; Wheat; Price Current, &c.

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Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Kemp and Fairfax, price 10s 6d.,

THE RESERVED AND EQUITY JUDGMENTS.

of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, delivered during the year 1845. The whole of these judgments were printed from the manuscripts of the Judges, with which the publishers were obligingly furnished for the purpose.

Royal 8vo., pp. 106.

To be had at Ford's, George-street; Colman's, George street; Moffitt's, Pitt-street; and at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

ACTS OF COUNCIL AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT,

BY THOMAS CALLAGHAN, ESQ., J.P.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS to the above work can be supplied with a few copies of last Session's Acts, on early application to the publisher,

W. BAKER.
Hibernian Press, King-street.

At the low charge of Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

N.B.—Subscribers will receive a copy gratis. 9298

NEW BOOKS.

CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, by Dickens
Cruickshank's Table Book
Forget Me Not, 1846
Just received by
W. [illegible]
386, George-street. 9295

COMPETITION.

GOULBURN.

MR. PHILIP DIGNAM, Licensed Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Goulburn, has much pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and trusts, by continuing to conduct the business on the same punctual and straight-forward system as he has hitherto done, and as it will be always his study to do his utmost for the benefit of his employers, he is satisfied he will meet with a still greater share of public patronage.

It is his intention of holding regular monthly sales for the disposal of land, stock, farming materials, household furniture, and other effects, the advantage of which will be soon appreciated as a benefit to the public generally.

PHILIP DIGNAM,
Australian Store, Goulburn.
M 19. 8905

NEW DRAPERY GOODS,

EX "RIFLEMAN."

5 CASES of superior fast coloured prints, newest style
2 Ditto drab printed cachmere and de laine dresses
2 Ditto rolled jacconet linings, in black, white, and all colours
1 Ditto best furniture lining, in pink, amber, crimson, green, and blue
2 Ditto white furniture dimities
1 Ditto cachmere and Norwich bordered shawls
3 Ditto, containing a general assortment of haberdashery, from the most approved makers
2 Ditto silk and cotton hosiery
1 Ditto children's merino and cotton socks, all sizes
4 Bales 9-4, 10-2, and 12-4 blankets
1 Bale 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4 extra superior quilts
1 Ditto 9-4 coloured counterpanes
2 Ditto 36-inch Forfar sheetings.

The public are solicited to inspect the above assortment of useful drapery goods, which will be found of the very best description, and will be sold at the smallest possible per-centage upon the English cost, at

PITE AND PRESTON'S,
9078 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

TAILORING.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON solicit the attention of their customers and the public generally to their

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Having now on hand a complete assortment of—
Real West of England broadcloths
Superior brown and invisible beavers
Best double milled cassimeres
Superior plaid and diagonal tweeds
Buckskins, doeskins, and pilot cloths
Rich brocaded satin vestings
Ditto ditto, white ground ditto, for full dress
Ditto ditto rich figured cassimeres, &c.

AND ALSO,

French patent cacimeres, in olive, invisible green, &c., &c., for

LADIES' RIDING HABITS,

with a complete assortment of

TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS,

from a fashionable London house.

Their list of prices, as now exhibited in the department, will be found lower than that of any house in the trade where a first-rate article can be made.

Superior white shirts, stocks, scarfs, opera ties, braces and belts

With every article necessary for the wardrobe of a gentleman.

A complete suit of clothes, with cut, quality and workmanship of the first order, made to measure

IN TEN HOURS.

EMPORIUM, 263, PITT-STREET.
June 6. 9080

RUCHES, GOFFERED QUILLINGS, PUFFINGS, BRIDES, &c.

JUST OPENED, two cases of the above, of the latest styles, and in beautiful condition, at

PITE AND PRESTON'S,
263, Pitt-street.

Milliners supplied at wholesale prices.

WARNER, CARTWRIGHT, AND WARNER'S

PATENT MERINO UNDER-CLOTHING, consisting of—
Ladies' vests and drawers, all sizes
Ladies', maids', and children's hose
Children's white and coloured socks, all sizes
Gentlemen's short and long drawers
Ditto vests, all sizes and qualities
Ditto white and coloured hose and half-hose

The above goods have been received direct from the patentees, and are therefore

WARRANTED GENUINE.

Ladies, gentlemen, and families, requiring supplies of this superior make of goods for the approaching season, are solicited to inspect the same, of every description, quality, and size, made by the patentees, and at the lowest remunerating per-centage upon the manufacturer's prices, at

PITE AND PRESTON'S,
Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.
June 6. 9081

GOLD WATCHES.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of beautifully finished Gold Watches, jewelled in four holes, with patent barrels and elegant gold dials. Price—£9 10s., including gold brequet key and case, with twelve months' warrantry, by

RICHARD LAMB,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
8678 454, George-street.

ANOTHER COLONIAL MANUFACTURE.

JAPAN INK.

MESSRS. J. V. LAVERS AND CO., proprietors of the celebrated "Escott's Japan Blacking," beg respectfully to announce to the public, that they have commenced the manufacture of ink which, for colour and fluidity, surpasses most of the inks in use in the colony. Its first appearance on paper is a pale blue, which in a few minutes turns jet black. As J. V. L. and Co. get their bottles manufactured in this colony, they are soliciting the patronage of the public, not for themselves only, but for the benefit also of others. Those families who have not yet tried their blacking, are respectfully requested to instruct their servants to purchase it, as, by so doing, they will have an article equal to any imported, and save fifty per cent. in the price.

Manufactory, 328, George-street, opposite the old Burial Ground. 9264

LARGE FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFES.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, large size Fire-proof Iron Safes, S. Mordant and Co.'s seven ward patent locks, fitted up with shelves and drawers.

ALSO,

A splendid lot of gilt frames
Pier glasses, various sizes, at

JAMES SIMMONS,
391, Pitt-street,
9190 Opposite the Union Bank.

CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Crown Window glass, of all sizes, from 10 x 8 to 24 x 20.

A. MOSES,
873 Bridge-street.

SPERM AND BLACK OIL.

OF the best quality, and in any quantity, at moderate prices, for sale at the stores of

R. NOTT,
552, George-street,
9270 Opposite the Old Treasury.

ALES AND PORTER STORES,

479, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACK WALL, SYDNEY.

IN PRIME CONDITION.

CARFRAE'S XXX ale for private families, at 6s. per dozen.

Cadell's Windsor ale, at 6s. per dozen

A superior batch of Brown stout is now in course of preparation, and will be ready for delivery shortly.

Shipping and Country Orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

Orders received by Mr. Gaunson, Lower George-street; Mr. Henderson, opposite the Hay Market; also, at Five Dock, near Burwood, from which place publicans and private families may be supplied direct.

JOHN CARFRAE,
9259 479, George-street, Sydney.

EX "RIFLEMAN," AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

PRESERVED FRUITS, Salad Oil, Durham Mustard, Assorted Pickles, Champion's Pickling Vinegar, English and American Sperm Candles, Macaroni and Vermicelli, French Plums in Fancy Boxes, superior Cheddar Cheese, Turkey Figs, Muscatel and Sultana Raisins, Coleman's Starch and Blue, Picked Isinglass, Italian Juice, Indian Curry Powder and Paste, Robinson's Patent Groats, Washing Soda, Sir Hans Sloane's Chocolate, Fry's Cocoa and Soluble Cocoa, in packets, &c., &c.

On sale by
AMBROSE FOSS,
9237 313, Pitt-street North.

BOURBON SUGAR.

THE Undersigned have just received Two hundred tons of Bourbon sugar, of very fine quality, and which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers.

JOUBERT AND MURPHY.
Sydney, June 12. 9260

TO BE SOLD, in one lot, pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Equity, made in a cause of Peter William Plomer, plaintiff, and Samuel Kettle, Parry Long, Robert Ebenezer Johnson, and Emma Lambe, and Rosetta Lambe, an infant, by Emma Lambe her guardian, defendants, with the approbation of Samuel Frederick Milford, Esquire, the Master in Equity of the said Court, at the Royal Hotel, in the city of Sydney, some time in the month of July next (of which due notice will be given), certain FREEHOLD PREMISES, fronting Elizabeth-street and Castlereagh-street, and between Goulburn and Campbell streets, Sydney, formerly the property of the defendant Samuel Kettle: particulars whereof may after the 15th instant be had gratis at the Master's Office, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney; of Mr. George Allen, 190, Elizabeth-street; and of Mr. Parry Long, solicitor, Pitt-street.

SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD,
9257 Master in Equity.

POTATOES, &c., FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

FOR SALE, EX "JULIA."

THE Entire Cargo of the brig *JULIA*, from Circular Head, consisting of—
100 tons best black potatoes, from the Van Diemen's Land Company
100 bags wheat, ditto ditto
85 ditto English and Cape barley, for seed
80 ditto flour.

Dealers and others requiring any of the above articles will please make immediate application for the same, at the stores of the undersigned; or on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; where samples may be seen and orders taken

GEORGE SMALL,
Opposite Bank of Australasia.
June 10. 9301

NEWCASTLE COALS.

THE Public can be supplied with Newcastle coals in any quantity, and at the same price as at the other wharfs, direct from the vessel, at the coal wharf, Miller's Point, where orders will be received; or to

MR. EBSWORTH'S,
Office at the back of Mr. Peek's, George-street. 8962

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned—
Black oil
New Zealand flax
Woolpacks
Canvas
Whale lines
Rock salt
Ginger, soft white Jamaica
Annatto, superfine cake
Hops
Kangaroo skins
Spirits turpentine
Rosin

GEORGE THORNE,
Lower George-street.
June 12. 9294

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The Lease of a most valuable Farm, together with the whole of the Cattle, Horses, Implements, &c.

MR. MORT

Has had placed in his hands, for sale by private contract,

THE Lease of a most valuable Farm, in the Southern District, consisting of upwards of 1280 acres of the very richest agricultural land.

The improvements upon it are as follows, viz.:—
One 640 acre secure paddock for stock
One 90 acre, and one 60 acre, cultivation paddock
An excellent family cottage
Three huts for men
Large dairy
Barn, 60 feet long by 24 feet, shingled
Four stockyards, with milk-bails and calf-[illegible]
A large pig-yard
Stackyard, pig proof

THE STOCK COMPRISES,
200 head of cows, bullocks, &c.
2 well-bred bulls
7 horses
12 working bullocks
Pigs, poultry, &c.

There is also on the place—
10 tons hay
500 bushels wheat
A three ton boat, with sails and oars
Carts, drays, ploughs, barrows, dairy utensils, farming implements, tools, &c., &c., of all a most complete supply

The place is within a few miles of water carriage, and commands a most excellent cattle run.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms, George-street. 9291

IMPORTED DURHAM BULL, "THRIFTY."

A FINE bred Durham, calved in March, 1838, by "Consul," dam by "Bunker," by "Captain," bred by Lord Shelburne, colour red and white.

The sire "Consul" was bred by "Chevalier," dam "Fairy," by Fairfax," g.d. "Uiranda," by "Young Baronet," and traces his descent through a line of the first stock ever known. May be seen at Armstrong's stables.

For price and particulars apply to the undersigned.

THOMAS S. MORT,
9287 Auctioneer and Broker.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
Harrington-street. 6896

MONEY,

IN SEVERAL SUMS, at interest, on approved mortgaged securities, can be had on application to

9016 W. THURLOW.

TO LEND,

£1000, EITHER IN ONE Sum, or in two Sums of £500 each, upon unexceptionable City Property, at 8 per cent. Apply to

JOHN DUNSMURE,
8671 Bligh-street

To the Trustees of the Newcastle Glebe Property: the Bishop of Australia; A. W. Scott and W. Croasdill, Esqs.

REFERRING to proceedings lately instituted in the Equity Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the colony, I give you notice, that availing myself of the terms of the Deed of Trust, I ceased to be a Trustee of the M'Intyre Estates more than six months ago, with the knowledge of all the parties who are invested with that Trust.

GEO. BROOKS
Newcastle, June 6. 9094

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to contract for the erection of a School-house and master's dwelling, at Adelaide Park (Punch Bowl Road), for Thomas Hyndes, Esq., may see the plans and specifications at the office of J. F. Hilly, Architect, &c., 555, George-street. 9159

TO ROAD MAKERS, &c.

PERSONS willing to contract for making a new Road from the Dam at Cook's River through part of the Parish of St George, may see a plan, and obtain particulars, at the office of J. F. Hilly, Architect and Civil Engineer, 555, George-street. 9160

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to tender for certain repairs to be done to Ermington House and out-houses, (situate on the Parramatta River), may see a specification at the office of J. F. Hilly, Architect and Surveyor, 555, George-street. 9161

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF JOSEPH HATELY, DECEASED.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all and singular clerks and literate persons whomsoever, and wheresoever, in and throughout our colony of New South Wales and the dependencies thereof.

GREETING:

WE do hereby authorise and empower and strictly enjoin and command you, jointly and severally, peremptorily to cite or cause to be cited Paul Louis De' Huon, of or near to Campbelltown, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, the last surviving executor named in the last will and testament of Joseph Hatly, late of George-street, Sydney, in the said colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased, (having, whilst living, and at the time of his death, goods, chattels, and credits, within our said colony or the dependencies thereof, sufficient to found the jurisdiction of our Supreme Court,) to appear personally or by his proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court House, King-street, Sydney, on the sixteenth day after he shall have been served with this citation, if it shall be a Court day, or on the Court day then next following, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, then and there to accept or refuse the burden of the probate and execution thereof otherwise to show good and sufficient cause why letters of administration, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits, of the said deceased, left unadministered by Charles Smith and Thomas Bowen, two of the executors, who have departed this life, and who had previously taken upon themselves the probate and execution of the same will, and for some time intermeddled in the goods of the said deceased, should not be granted, according to law; and further to do and receive, as unto law and justice shall appertain, under pain of the law and contempt thereof, at the instance of John Smith, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, aforesaid, the duly constituted attorney of Joseph Piercy, of Holt-street, in the parish of Aston, nigh Birmingham, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, called England, Piaters Filer, and Elizabeth, his wife, William Ashwell, of Great Lister street, Ashsted, in the said parish of Aston, nigh Birmingham, nailor, and James Ashwell, of Maw Green, near Walsall, in the county of Stafford, awl-blade maker, which said Elizabeth Piercy, William Ashwell, and James Ashwell, are three of the devisees and legatees named in the will of the late Joseph Hately, deceased, and what you shall do or cause to be done in the premises, you shall duly certify unto our said Court, together with these presents.

Witness,—The Honourable [illegible] Supreme Court of New South Wales, at Sydney, the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed G. P. F. GREGORY,
Registrar.

John Smith, Proctor, O'Connell-street, Sydney, the duly constituted attorney of Joseph Piercy, William Ashwell, and James Ashwell. 9185

DARING ROBBERY OF CATTLE.

£20 REWARD.

WHEREAS about 70 head of cattle, mostly fit for the butcher, were stolen from Eureka station, on the Barwin river, on or about the 15th May, and were traced as far as Breezer, on the Liverpool Plains, where they were seen on or about the 27th May; the above reward will be paid to any party giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the cattle and conviction of the robbers.

The cattle are chiefly branded JJ off rump, and the yearly number, 41, 42, or 43, on the near rump; a small portion may be branded E, M in circle with Taurus over, on near ribs, or RC near rump, and anchor and Taurus over, near ribs.

All parties are cautioned from purchasing the above.

Information to be given to E. B. Cornish, Wellington Valley, or

JOHN WALKER,
Official Assignee.
Sydney, June 10. 9212

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED from Mr. Thomas Holt's farm, near Liverpool the following horse stock, viz.:—One black mare branded CR on near shoulder, one chesnut mare with WB conjoined star on forehead, branded CR on near shoulder; and black filly 3 years old, branded CR on near shoulder. The above were lately WB conjoined the property of Mr. Charles Roberts. Also, one bay mare branded C under the saddle on off side, and WB conjoined on near shoulder.

Whosoever will deliver the above to Mr. Holt's overseer, near Liverpool, or detain the same and communicate with Mr. Armstrong, Veterinary Surgeon, Sydney, will receive the above reward.

June 4. 8879

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Biggs, Fish River, a bright bay Mare, 4 years old, branded HN on the near shoulder, W on the off shoulder, black points, white spots on off hind foot, and small star in the forehead, with a long tail. Also, a black Filly, two years old, TW on the near shoulder, blaze down the face, both hind feet white; and a chesnut Colt, eighteen months old, branded D on the near shoulder, a blaze down the face, two hind feet white. One pound reward each will be paid on delivery at Oaks Park, Crookwell, by Mr. James Oakes; or if delivered at Biggs, by Charles Hurn.

Crookwell June 3. 9087

LOST, this morning, between Kellick's Wharf and York-street, a Pocket-Book, containing one cheque and sundry memoranda, of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever finds the same will oblige the owner by leaving it at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. If found by a poor person they will be rewarded. Payment of the cheque is stopped. 9254

TO PUBLICANS

IN the District of Sydney, and but a few miles therefrom, there is a HOUSE TO LET, in the midst of a thriving and numerous population, and the best stand for business to be met with

A respectable tenant, holding a license, is sure of a first-rate return.

The house is admirably adapted for the [illegible] line.

Apply to Mr. Wedderburn, King-street, Sydney,
June 11. 9296

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1518069

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 11.—*La Panthere*, French schooner, 260 tons, Captain Poirier, from Bourbon, the 17th April. Passenger—Mr. J. Fumey.

June 11.—*Souvenir*, schooner, 64 tons, Captain Jennings, from Launceston, the 6th instant. Passenger—Mr. Barter.

June 11.—*Joseph Somes*, barque, 774 tons, Captain Thompson, from Hobart Town, the 5th instant. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. O'Connell and child, Captain Newenham, Lieutenant M'Coy, Assistant Surgeon White, and one hundred and twenty rank and file of the 65th Regiment, nineteen women, and twenty-seven children, Captain Elliott of the 43rd Native Infantry, Mr. and Mrs. Gautrot, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Miss Wright, Miss Wilson.

June 11.—*James and Amelia*, cutter, 35 tons, Captain Megget, from Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, the 9th instant. Passengers—Mrs Polack, Miss Rixon, and Mr. Bain.

June 11.—*Margaret*, whaling ship, 420 tons, Captain Courtenay; returned to port to repair damages.

IMPORTS.

June 11.—*Souvenir*, schooner, 64 tons, Capt. Jennings, from Launceston: 88 bags bran, R. Campbell, *tertius*; 2 pipes spirits, 24 boxes glass, J. S. Willis; 565 bags wheat, 84 bags potatoes, Order.

The French schooner *Panthere* has on board 3344 bags sugar. She brings no news.

The steamer *Shamrock* was lying at George Town windbound when the *Souvenir* left, with about 200 passengers on board for Port Phillip. The schooner *Deborah*, from the Mauritius, arrived at Launceston on the 6th instant, also the brig *Henry* from Adelaide. The *Catherine* and *William* had their cargoes on board ready for Sydney.

The barque *Minerva* has moved to Towns's Wharf, to take on board the sandal wood lately imported by the *Elizabeth*.

The *Rossendale*, hence September 20, arrived in Liverpool on the 31st January.

The brig *Louisa*, hence 22nd May, arrived at Hobart Town on the 30th. The *Emma Eugenia*, from London the 15th February, with female prisoners was going up the Derwent as the *Joseph Somes* left. The barque *Augustus* was advertised at Hobart Town for Sydney.

The *Mona* will take on board sheep for the Cape of Good Hope after she has discharged her inward cargo.

The *Margaret*, Captain Courtenay, left Sydney on the 16th March last, for London direct, and had a very favourable wind for about three weeks, being then in longitude 158° west, latitude 52° south. The ship was running free, when a heavy sea struck her and carried away the main piece of her rudder, she then broached to, and her head and head sails were carried away, and other damage was sustained, which compelled the captain to return to Sydney, which he has accomplished with difficulty, having had to contend with head winds. The oil on board her will have to be discharged, as the vessel will require heaving down.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn	even.
12	FRIDAY	7 7	4 53	10 30	10 54

Moon: Last Quarter, 42 m. past 4, P.M., June 16.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts not *later* than the 20th instant.

Herald Office, 8th June, 1846.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1846.

Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

"THE approaching expiration of some temporary, though important laws, has compelled me to call you together somewhat earlier than it is usual for the Council to meet for the ordinary business of the session. The Jury Laws require your immediate attention, as they will expire on the 30th June next, if not previously renewed. There are other matters (some of them of pressing importance), which it will be my duty to bring without delay before you." With these word did His Excellency SIR GEORGE GIPPS open the present session of the Legislative Council.

The Jury Laws Continuation Bill has been read a second time, been committed, and will be read a third time to-day. The measure of "pressing importance" referred to by HIS EXCELLENCY was undoubtedly the Crown Lands' Act, which has been before the Council, and by them been rejected. The questions, therefore, which induced the GOVERNOR to call the Council together "earlier than usual," in other words prior to his departure from the colony, and prior to the receipt of the Act of Parliament for regulating the occupation of Crown Lands beyond the boundaries, have been before the Council, and by them been dealt with.

This being the case, the Council are inclined to pause before they pass the estimates, which will enable the Government to do without calling the Legislature together until July next, and by postponing the money votes for a couple of months, they will be in session when SIR CHARLES FITZROY arrives, which will of itself be advantageous; but what is of still greater importance, the Act of Parliament will most probably arrive before the prorogation.

With these views, therefore, we approve of the proposal which will be made by Mr. WENTWORTH this evening, and is almost certain to be carried, that the House shall adjourn to the 21st July. Indeed we hardly see how the Government members can oppose the adjournment, when the sentence with which we commence this article is read to them. Should they oppose it, however, we have little doubt that the opposition members will be able to carry it. Perhaps the GOVERNOR may save the Council the trouble of adjourning by proroguing!

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

DR. LEICHHARDT.

Mr. COWPER gave notice of his intention, to-day, to move that the petition presented by himself, praying for the appropriation of a sum of money from the general revenue for the remuneration of Dr. Leichhardt, &c., be printed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice of his intention to-morrow, (this day,) to move that the House at its rising should adjourn until Tuesday, the 21st day of July next.

RENT ON GUNPOWDER.

Mr. LAMB gave notice of his intention, today, to move that the evidence which had been taken on Wednesday, at the bar of the House, as to the Government rent and charges upon gunpowder, be printed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, pursuant to notice, "That John Bayly Darvall, Esq., be appointed a member of the Court, for the trial of disputed elections, in the room of William Foster, Esq., resigned. The resignation of Mr. Foster, he said, had been received but a few days since, and he knew of no one better qualified than the gentleman he now proposed.

Mr. LOWE inquired who were the present members of the Court.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied, that the members were the Attorney-General, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Michie, the latter gentlemen being the President of the Court, by the appointment of the Chief Justice, in whom the power of making such an appointment was vested.

Mr. LOWE said, that he should oppose the present motion on constitutional grounds. The House of Commons possessed in itself the exclusive right of determining all disputes of this nature, and although the constitution of that Council was less of a representative character than that of the House of Commons, this right at least ought to have been conceded to them. Instead of this, all disputes arising out of elections for a seat in that House, were decided by a Court, the constitution of which had been settled by the old Council, before the present Legislature was called into existence at all; and, contrary to all precedent, two persons were installed as members of the Court, while the President, with whom the decision rested, in the event of a difference of opinion by the members, was appointed by the Chief Justice. The formation of this Court being so objectionable in principle, he for one should not have been inclined to fill up the vacancies at all, were it not that the Act would enable the Governor to do this, in the event of there being a refusal on the part of the House; and this being the case, he conceived it was the duty of the House to fill up the vacancy itself, but to do so in such a manner as would prevent a preponderance of Government influence. Without intending the slightest disrespect therefore to the hon. gentleman whose name had been proposed, and anxious to avoid all cavil, he should move as an amendment for the appointment of a gentleman whose legal acquirements and great experience well fitted him for the performance of the duty, and against whom no tangible objection could be urged. It was true that this gentleman might be regarded as being very decided in his political opinions, but he was not more decided in one way than the honorable and learned Attorney-General was in another; and he was looked up to by honorable members on that side of the House as their leader and guide. He would, therefore, move, as an amendment, the appointment of W. C. Wentworth, Esq.

Mr. BLAND seconded the amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would have entertained no objection whatever against the appointment of the honorable and learned member for Sydney, if he had been named in the first instance, being fully convinced that that gentleman would conscientiously perform the duty imposed upon him. As the name of Mr. Darvall, however, had been first mentioned, and had remained upon the paper for some time, it was but fair that any honorable member desirous of naming another person should give notice of his intention to do so. When the old Legislative Council passed the Act which regulated the constitution of this Court, it was deemed prudent to render it a tribunal to a great extent unconnected with the legislature, and the determination was in accordance with the opinion of the most competent judges, for the power possessed by Parliament of settling disputed elections by a Committee from its own body had been dreadfully abused, the decision of these Committees being always in favour of the candidate who was of the same line of politics as a majority of the members in such Committees. It would be remembered that Mr. O'Connell having alluded to these bodies out of doors, as "perjured committees" was reprimanded for so doing by the Speaker, but immediately after receiving the reprimand, he took advantage of the liberty of speech, which as a member he possessed, to repeat the charge within the walls of the House itself, and this charge was cheered and re-echoed on every side. If hon. members, however, regarded the constitution of the Court as objectionable, it was [illegible] power, if they thought fit, to alter it; but he thought that under present circumstances it would be most invidious to draw any distinction between the elective members of the House, and those who held their seats by the appointment of the Crown.

Mr. COWPER remarked that this was not the first time the constitution of the Court had been objected to, and drew the attention of the House to a very spirited debate upon this point, which had taken place on the 3rd of August, 1843, and had been reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the following day. The interest taken in the matter at that time was owing to the recent elections, and there was a full intention to propose some alteration more in accordance with the practice of the House of Commons; but the principal incitement to this reform having passed away, the matter had been forgotten amidst so many other measures of importance which the House had since had under consideration. At the time of this debate, he (Mr. Cowper) considered the constitution of the Court so objectionable, that he refused to vote for the filling up of any vacancies, preferring that it should be left to the Governor to do this, rather than that the House itself should in the slightest degree express an assent to a tribunal so unconstitutional. He still entertained the same objections as he had felt upon that occasion, but if the present question came to a division, he should under the circumstances feel bound to vote for the amendment.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that in proposing his honorable and learned friend, Mr. Darvall, he had not anticipated any debate, particularly as he had not received the slightest intimation, either public or private, of any intention to oppose this motion. The situation was one which was attended by no emolument, and it was difficult to find any honorable member who would undertake the duties. On his applying to Mr. Darvall, the latter had at first objected, but had at length reluctantly consented to be proposed, provided no other person could be found. The honorable and learned gentleman was peculiarly fitted for the task by the high professional standing which he had attained, and he, the Colonial Secretary, had never imagined that the honorable and learned member for Sydney would be ambitious of filling the office, or that the friends of that gentleman would think it a post which he ought to aspire to. If the name of Mr. Wentworth had been proposed in the first instance, he should have offered no objection, believing, as he did, that in all matters of honour and conscience, that gentleman might be as safely relied upon as any other member of the House; and as Mr. Darvall had only consented to accept the office in the event of no other person volunteering, he, the Colonial Secretary, felt that the only proper course for him to adopt would be to withdraw that gentleman's name altogether. He would therefore ask the leave of the House for the withdrawal of his motion.

Mr. LOWE remarked, that the original motion could not be withdrawn, unless there was also a withdrawl of the amendment, and he should not consent to this.

After some further discussion the amendment was put and carried.

GOULBURN HOSPITAL.

The motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY for leave to introduce a Bill, enabling the trustees of the Goulburn Hospital to hold land, was postponed until Thursday next, at his own request.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. LOWE rose to submit to the consideration of the Council, resolutions which he had read to the House yesterday, and placed on the paper for this day (Thursday.)

A lengthy discussion here took place as to whether it was in order for the honorable member to bring forward those resolutions, in consequence of Wednesday and Thursday being set apart by an order of the House, for Government business; the objection on the point of order being made by the Colonial Secretary. It was replied to at first by Mr. LOWE that he should be in perfect order in moving the adoption of the resolutions now, and he avowed that he had purposely placed them on the paper for this day, in order to obtain a decision from the House whether the Government, or the members called government members, were to monopolise two days out of the four which were usually occupied in business in the Council chamber. He urged that the inconvenience of carrying such a rule into effect, if such a rule there was, indeed would be grievous, and he instanced cases which on other days, as in the case of the honorable member for Durham, who on a late day was about to move an address of thanks to Her Majesty for the change in the head of the Colonial Government; cases, he said, in which the Government had deliberately counted out the House in order to prevent the motion being even put from the chair. And he complained that although this course was adopted, and although the Government insisted on having its two days, yet the other two were not allowed to the representative members—as for instance when a few days ago the Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill on a day—not a Government day so called; he maintained that as there was no mutuality, the convention could not be carried out, and he therefore should press his motion now. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL took the next part in the debate, explaining first that the measure he introduced was not a Government measure—had never been seen by the Governor—that he had introduced it as he should any other measure if he saw that it was required, and asserting that although an officer of the Government, he had a right at any time and on any day to introduce any measure which he thought was required for the welfare of the public; although, with respect to the particular measure referred to, he had intended to have asked permission from the Colonial Secretary to place it on the paper for the Wednesday instead of Tuesday, when it did appear on the paper. Further, he quoted the Standing Orders of the House, contending from them that the business of Government must take precedence on the days fixed upon by the Council. The discussion closed, by Mr. LOWE'S admitting that from the construction which must be placed upon the resolution of the House fixing the days, read in connexion with the Standing Order, precedence must be given to the business of the Government; and by a statement from the COLONIAL SECRETARY, that after such Government business had been disposed of, he saw no objection to other motions being proceeded with.

The consideration of Mr. Lowe's proposed resolutions was deferred for the time.

ABORIGINES.

Mr. WINDEYER gave notice, that to-morrow (this day) he should move for the re-appointment of the Aborigines' Committee.

The first order of the day was called, which was for the third reading of the Bill to continue the

JURY LAWS.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the Bill was read a third time; was passed, and ordered to be engrossed, and presented to the Governor for the Royal Assent.

The next order of the day was for the second reading of the Bill to continue the present,

LUNATICS' ACT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of this Bill. It would be in the recollection of the House, he said, that a Select Committee had been appointed on this subject, but on consultation with the Chairman of that Committee and with other honorable members, he found that it was not necessary to postpone the present Bill for a report from that Committee. The evils which the Committee would have to remedy, if such there were, would be matters of regulation—not legislation,—and even if legislation should be necessary, the usual clause providing that the Act might be repealed or altered or amended during the present session of the Council would suffice. He had before explained what were the objects of this Bill; one of them was to supply a deficiency in the present Act with respect to practitioners in Melbourne, &c., who were not authorised by it to grant certificates in cases of lunacy. Another object was to enable the Government to remove parties from the lunatic asylum, who had been sent there as convicts, but who had since become free; and although lunatics, having been sent here by the home government, should still be maintained at the expense of the military chest, and not be a burthen upon the colony, he was able to state that the matter having been referred to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, he had reported that the Hospital at Liverpool afforded every necessary accommodation; patients who would be removed thither from Tarban Creek, would have separate accommodation and separate superintendence, and there would be every facility for the curative process; as for the security of the patients, and with respect to females, it was found that equal advantages would be afforded at the Female Factory at Parramatta. There were other provisions in the Act, such as one which enabled the friends of parties who were confined originally as dangerously insane, relieving them from confinement, on their giving security for their safe keeping; and the same opportunity was afforded to the friends of persons who might be dangerously insane, on their entering into requisite bonds for the safe custody of the lunatic.

The Bill was read a second time, there being no opposition to the motion; and

The House went into Committee, and the various clauses of the Bill were agreed to.

The Bill was reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, before the very usual motion as to engrossing and third reading was entered upon the minutes, he would intimate to his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary, that if it was of any importance that this Bill should pass immediately, he had better move that it be read a third time to-morrow—and he saw no objection to such a course, notwithstanding that to-morrow (this day) was not a Government day. He had said if the Bill was of importance, for if the motion of which he had given notice earlier in the day was successful to-morrow, the object of the Colonial Secretary might be defeated by the smallest delay.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, he was obliged for the concession which had been made after the lengthy discussion on the Government days—and days not Government days; and as it had been made—although he should not have ventured without it—he now moved that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow (this day.)

Carried.

The Government business having now been concluded, in pursuance of the understanding come to, that the Government business was only to have precedence of other matters on the paper, the proposed resolutions which had given rise to the discussion on the point of order was brought forward.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. LOWE commenced by saying, that although technically this might not be regarded as a Government matter, yet he must say it was one that very nearly concerned it; the matter involved was one which touched very nearly the privileges, the functions, of this House and as nearly the character of the Government. In submitting the resolutions, which he had placed upon the paper, to the House, he was bringing a very serious charge against the Government—and if he substantiated his charge—as he believed he should do—he did think that it was a most important measure for the Government to clear itself from that charge. He charged the Government in fact with having violated the constitution which the Imperial Parliament had granted to this colony; with having, in a great measure, deprived this House of the exercise of its most important function. It was not the mere power of making laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the colony, that rendered this House at all important in the eyes of the Executive; but it was because this House did or ought to possess the control of the public purse-strings, that it was refused at all. If any doubted this, let them look at the state of the House, whenever questions came on; whenever it was a matter of estimates, then the other side of the House mustered strongly; but if it was a mere question of libel—a mere question of imprisonment for debt—the one involving the most important privileges of the subject, as well as his protection; the other—the personal liberty of every individual in the colony perhaps; then the Government could not make up a House. But he spoke not alone now to the Government benches, he addressed himself to both sides of the House. If any wished to see the House in full play—not a theatrical representation—not in a sham fight, but in a stern real fight, they should come on an estimate night; on other occasions speeches might be spoken which might indeed occupy columns in newspapers, but which occupied little indeed of the attention or of the mind of honorable members. As to the resolutions he had to submit, there might be an objection raised that the notice given was too short—and this objection he would meet at once. The subject was not a new one; he had mentioned it long ago, and from the first time that he had considered the question up to the present, it had not been a week out of his thoughts; and he should not rest until he had brought it into what he considered a satisfactory issue. Indeed, he should have brought the matter forward earlier, even this short session, but that he was willing to leave the Government a *locus penitentiæ*—that he wished to see whether the Government would turn back in the last moments of its existence, from the course that it had hitherto pursued—that he was anxious to see if the Government would persist in that course, against the recommendations of the Select Committee of this Council, whose report had long ago been under the consideration of the Government. He had delayed, he said, but once convinced that the Government was determined to pursue the same course, he had lost no time in submitting the resolutions now on the paper for the adoption of the House. He thought that it was his duty at once to arouse the House; to allow them no longer to sleep; to be stripped of the remnant of liberty which was left them. He alluded in his resolutions to a sum of £1085 8s. 4d., which, according to the abstract of expenditure last year, appeared to have been handed over to the District Council of Parramatta. He had not referred to the Courts of Requests.—In neither abstract of expenditure, nor in estimate, did anything appear relative to the Courts of Requests; neither on the debit side nor on the credit side: and were it not for the accounts in the newspapers, they might remain in utter ignorace that such courts were in operation at all. At a former time, having reason to believe that the Government was incurring an unauthorized, a lawless expenditure, he had thought it his duty to bring the matter before the Council, and he had done so. He did not know what might be the feeling which actuated the Council at the time; he must confess that he thought honorable members somewhat lukewarm—it was perhaps an error on his part—he might have been over warm. But this was a matter which, as he had before said, touched their liberties nearly; there was no subject on which they should be more particularly tender; the power of controlling the public purse strings had been, and must still be, considered a thermometer to the power of the people and their representatives,—and when that power was duly and properly executed, they might be considered to be in a healthy and vigorous state; as that power was diminished so their liberties would decline. A Select Committee had been appointed by this House, and the Committee had reported with respect to the appropriations of money paid to the District Council of Parramatta, and also with respect to the Courts of Requests; but the Committee, anxious to see everything in the best light, sought only to secure the rights of this Council, in future, and, therefore, recommended only the passing of a declaratory Act; the necessary Bill was brought into the House, but the Council was deliberately counted out; deliberately, he said; not that he wished to say that those who counted the House out, would, by remaining in it have secured the passing of the Bill: for the same power, under whose dictates they acted, could have put a veto on the Bill after it had passed this House; but that power was saved the trouble by the manœuvres of his devoted auxiliaries in the House. He had hoped that after the expression of feeling given by the Council on the subject, the Government would not have persisted in the same course; and if the abstracts of expenditure for the past year, and the estimates recently laid before the House, justified his expectation, the House would not have been troubled by him with any motion or any proposition of resolutions on the subject. But the papers which had recently been laid upon the table by authority, the Abstracts of Expenditure, showed that the same system was persisted in, and the Estimates showed that it was still intended to be persisted in; the evil was increased, and if allowed to proceed in the same course, the Government would swamp the liberties of the colony—would altogether destroy the functions of this House, which would be reduced to a mere registry office—to register the enactments of a superior—despotic authority. He wished to assume nothing, he charged the government with wilfully and of malice afore-thought murdering the liberties of the colony, and in making this charge he hoped that before resuming his seat, he should be able to show that it was well founded, and to convince the House also what course it ought to pursue, in order that it might not lose those privileges which the Queen and the Imperial Legislature had conferred upon them: that the gross abuses which had hitherto been practised might be rectified, that their liberties and the liberties of those whom they represented ought no more to be tampered with, nor their own exclusive right of appropriating the public money. He should, he said, first take the sense of the House on the first of the resolutions which he had placed on the paper. The honorable member here quoted the 34th section of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 76, contending that the Legislature had full control over Her Majesty's revenue, arising from taxes, duties, rates, imposts, &c., which were to be "appropriated, &c., by ordinances to be for that purpose enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said colony, and in no other manner." The exceptions, he said, were the schedules, and the proviso was, that the Governor alone should have the power of initiating measures of expenditure. The clause was clear and explicit—he must acknowledge that it required a considerable degree of hardihood to maintain that the public funds could be appropriated in any other way. It would be remembered that on a previous occasion, however, the Governor had attempted to justify the course he had taken; that he had said that the money having been appropriated could not again be placed in the Appropriation Bill placed before this House. It might, indeed, be immaterial at present what the Governor had said on a former occasion,—it might be retracted; but by the arguments then used, he maintained that the Government must stand or fall, and this because the Government had persisted in the same course which it was then sought to support—and that it had so persisted was shown in the abstracts of expenditure, and in the estimates which had now recently been laid upon the table. The clause which was relied upon, was the 25th of 9 Geo IV., c. 83, which enacted, that "The said Governors and Councils shall not impose any tax or duty, except only such as it may be necessary to levy for local purposes; and the purposes for which every such tax or duty may be imposed, and to or towards which the amount thereof is to be appropriated and applied, shall be distinctly and particularly stated in the body of every law or ordinance imposing such duty." He would observe at once, that in every Act passed by the old Council, by which every tax was imposed, did contain such a clause as was here directed, otherwise it would be a nullity. It was this clause of the 9th Geo. IV. which the Government fastened upon; but he maintained that the 34th section of the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 76, repealed all the local ordinances so passed—and that there was no power under heaven that could appropriate the revenue arising from taxes, duties, rates, and imports, levied on Her Majesty's subjects within this colony, other than this Council. The proviso contained in the 53rd clause of the 5th and 6th Victoria, was relied on; but it could not be doubted, taking that clause together with the 34th, that all the Acts imposing taxes, &c., were repealed by the Imperial Act; it was absurd to suppose that the Parliament would pass a clause which might be set up in opposition to another in the same Act. The Government therefore had no ground, he said, on which to set up a claim to the disposal of their money; but here the Government had done more—they had seized the money and had disposed of it. If the Imperial Act had not repealed all their local ordinances, then the functions of the Council would have been limited indeed; they would have had to wait until they would wring from the Government, one by one, the repeal of these Acts,—and until they had succeeded in getting such repeal, they would have had no revenue to deal with. They might have filled their parts in the solemn farce of appropriation, so long as they registered in an act of the Government; but so soon as they resisted claims which they thought unconstitutional, their old Acts were trumped up to them, and they were no longer to exercise their function. The Government would not go so far as to take all from them; no, they might appropriate as much as they would; and if the Government wanted more, it would take it. He maintained that the 34th section of the Constitutional Act placed all taxes at the disposal of the Council—repealed all local ordinances, with the exception of the special duties perhaps which had been imposed by this Council itself; but all Acts imposing laws, duties, &c., passed by the old Council. And if this were not so, he would ask what was the position to which this Council was reduced? The abstract of the revenue would show them that nearly the whole of the taxes, &c., were derived under the Acts of the old Legislative Council. If these were all to be placed at the uncontested disposal of the Government, what, he would ask, had the Council to do? Referring again to the Courts of Requests, an Act had been passed, he said, intended to benefit the public, and by that Act authority was given to the Governor and to the Chairman to frame rules for those Courts,—not a power to impose taxes; yet the Governor and Chairman had taken upon themselves to impose new fees upon suitors; but neither on the credit nor the debit side of public accounts did there appear anything as to the amount of fees received, or of expenses incurred. The Courts of Requests were not mentioned, but the matters of the District Council of Parramatta and so on, were blazoned forth. He found in the abstract of expenditure lately laid upon the table, "amount paid to the Treasurer of the Parramatta District Council, on condition of their upholding and repairing the roads in that district, being the rent of tolls collected from the lessees at Pitt Row, and Broken Back, and Becket's Bridge, respectively, £1210," and "amount expended for repairs to the Sydney and Liverpool Roads, £2854 11s. 11d." altogether £4064 11s. 11d.; and this was the amount which properly should be put down in the resolution he proposed, and he should take an opportunity at the proper time of asking for permission to correct his figures. This appropriation was attempted to be justified by an Act passed in the reign of William the Fourth; but if such appropriation of £4000 was authorised, there would be nothing to prevent an appropriation on the same grounds of £130,000. Figures were dry matters, but figures would come home to the mind—it was on figures that this question would rest with some. The Government was not content with a schedule of £83,000; it was not content with the land fund and casual revenue, and the increase which the new charges it had imposed would create; but it would now take from the control of the Council even the little that was left to it. The bulwarks of their liberty were broken, the enemy was already at the breach, and it was their duty to resist that enemy even to death. He had not brought forward all the charges he might have; he had not dwelt on the varying messages sent down to this House; but he had one observation to make, and he made it with all deference, as to the course the House itself had pursued,—and this was, that if the House, when it was first brought under their notice that such an encroachment was made, had pursued a more energetic course, there would have been no necessity for the present discussion. If they had then taken a decisive stand, his Excellency the Governor would not have had an opportunity of devising the scheme he since had, of throwing the love of contention which he had into this House. His Excellency now assumed that the Squatting Act was in full force, notwithstanding that his Excellency did in his message of 1844 maintain that the Imperial Act did over-ride every local Act, [illegible] as he had opposed a proposal of a duty on spirits, made by this Council, on the ground that it was a differential duty,—and, therefore, contrary to the instructions he had from the home Government; and yet afterwards came down and proposed a duty; which was in reality a differential duty, and so much so, that even his devoted auxiliaries could not say a word,—the inconsistency was too glaring even for them. The members of this House, however, were not children, to be dealt with as the Governor would deal with them, nor were they to be deceived by miserable subterfuges. The Governor, however, having resolved upon their destruction, hit upon a new device. His Excellency knew well that there was a difference of opinion as to the expenditure of revenue derived from the Port Phillip District—and what did His Excellency say in his message? His Excellency knew that at last whatever differences of opinion might have existed—all in the Council were now united; that they were as one man, one voice, one heart; their united voice had been raised, their vote had been given against the oppressive measures of the Government, and their hearts beat in unison in resistance to any further measure of oppression. What, he asked, had his Excellency done?—He had attempted to divide them again; and trusting, perhaps, that in the smoke of the division, he might sneak off from the combat he was fearful to risk. The Governor, he said, (after alluding to various measures under which the money was raised, &c.,) admitted, in his Message, that there was a balance of some £17,000 in hand, which might be appropriated to the payment of Border Police, &c. Heretofore the Governor had in every possible way opposed the efforts made by the people of Port Phillip for separation from the Sydney or middle district; he had denied that separation would be allowed—yet now he said that out of the balance of £17,000 the sum of £14,000 ought in justice to be applied to the expenses in the Port Phillip district, and that "with the concurrence" of the Legislative Council he should be willing so to apply it—willing no doubt, provided that it secured the support of the Port Phillip members in this House. "With the concurrence" of the Council—which, however, he, Mr. Lowe, hoped would be withheld. They had been told before that it was a matter of grace and favour that the appropriation of money under this Act was left to them at all. Why should their "concurrence" be asked now? The course which the Government had pursued told them in plain words, "if you will not I will," and therefore he cautioned the people of Port Phillip against the delusive offer of £14,000 to them, while only £3000 was to be spent in the middle district. If the Government did not hesitate to appropriate £1000, or £4000, or £6000, why would it hesitate to appropriate £17,000, or any other sum?—unless, indeed, the Council at once asserted its rights. If this Council, and those whom they represented, were to be shielded by law, then they were shielded—if by justice, then they were shielded—if by the genius and spirit of the British constitution, then they would be surrounded by a wall of adamant;—but they were left naked. They might make a public remonstrance, and be met again by the Home Government with ridicule. But there was one remedy, and a remedy which he should be prepared for, unless these sums so illegally abstracted from their control were refunded, and unless sufficient security was given that the rights of this Council would no longer be infringed upon. When the Government took upon itself to appropriate £100,000 or more, it was useless for representatives to haggle about the rest. Hampden lost his life because he would not pay five shillings,—not that he was unable to pay it, but because he opposed a tax on principle. This colony might be able to pay all that was asked; but it was not because they were able to pay that they were to bend their necks and become slaves. If he stood alone he should press the motion he should conclude with; but he did not think he should stand alone, and he had thought that no notice could be too short, no notice too peremptory when a question like the present was involved. He would now propose the first of his resolutions for the adoption of the House, and at the same time he would read the others, in order that members might see what they would be led to by following it out. The resolutions were—"1. That, subject to the three schedules, A, B, and C, it is the undoubted right of this Council, and of Her Majesty's subjects within the colony of New South Wales, to have all taxes, rates, duties, and imposts, levied on the said subjects, whether with the advice and consent of this or any former Council, appropriated to the public service within the said colony, by ordinances to be for that purpose enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of this Council, and in no other manner. 2. That, nevertheless, the Governor has, without being authorised so to do by any such ordinance as aforesaid, appropriated, according to his own pleasure, the sum of £1085 8s. 4d in 1844, and also the sum of £1005 in 1845, and several other sums, being part of Her Majesty's said Revenue within the said colony, arising from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, on the ground that these sums had been previously appropriated by ordinances of the Governor and former Legislative Council. 3. That the Governor and former Legislative Council were required, by the 25th section of the 9th Geo. IV., ch. 83, to state distinctly and particularly, in the body of any law or ordinance, the purposes to or towards which the amount of such tax or duty was to be appropriated and applied, and therefore that this claim, if acted upon, will place at the absolute disposal of the Executive, in addition to the casual and territorial revenue, and to the three schedules, all such part of Her Majesty's revenue within the said colony, arising from taxes, rates, duties, and imposts, as is not levied under ordinances of the Governor and present Legislative Council, that is to say, a sum considerably exceeding £100,000. 4. That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an humble address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to direct the officer administering her Government in this colony, to respect the constitutional rights of the Council in this matter, and also to prepare petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons, praying that they will be pleased to secure to this Council those powers and privileges which they have so solemnly conceded to it. 5. That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, containing the above resolutions." He had intended, he said, to move that the House should refuse to go into the Estimates altogether, until the money which had been misappropriated had been refunded, and sufficient assurance given to the Council that no such misappropriation should be made for the future; but perhaps it was not his vocation, it was not his place to take the lead in so important a question; it was, therefore, now merely proposed that the matter should be referred to a Committee. He was the more easily reconciled to this course, seeing the notice of motion for adjournment to the 21st July, of his honorable and learned friend the member for Sydney. He hoped that they should assemble again under other and happier auspices, that he should never have again to perform the painful duty of bringing such charges against a government; that it would not be necessary to wring from any future Government that which was the right of the representatives of the people. It would be seen that he proposed that the office should bear the blame; but at the same time, rather than give up the principle, he would prefer that the whole community should be put to inconvenience, that the whole machinery of Government should be deranged—that matters should be reduced for a time to a state of anarchy—rather than submit to the indignity which was now attempted to be forced upon them. After some few further remarks, the honorable member moved that the first resolution be adopted by the House.

Mr. WINDEYER seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he deemed it his duty to oppose the motion before the House, and equally his duty to endeavour, as he thought he should be able to do satisfactorily, to show that the imputations which had been cast upon the Government, of which he was a member, were unjust and unwarrantable. He had but a plain statement to make, and he could scarcely expect that that statement, in the plain way in which he should give it, would remove the effect likely to have been produced by the eloquence of the honorable mover of the resolutions. But he begged honorable members to discard from their minds the eloquence of the honorable member for St. Vincent, to listen to the plain tale that he should tell them, and if they were satisfied that his tale was true, to do justice to the Government, to cast aside the unjust, the unwarrantable imputations which had been cast upon it. What were the circumstances of the case on which the honorable and learned member chiefly founded his resolutions? On the motion of the honorable member, a Select Committee of the House had been appointed to consider the whole question, and that Committee reported. He, the Colonial-Secretary, was a member of that Committee, but he differed from the report. However, the Committee recommended the passing of a Declaratory Act, and a Bill was brought in; but so little interest was felt in it, that the opposite side would not muster twelve members to put into law a measure which was to secure their liberties, and the liberties of generations—in number incalculable. But, he would ask, was not this very recommendation of the Committee an admission that there did exist a power of appropriation other than that of this Council? Else why the necessity even of a declaratory Act? The honorable member had alluded particularly to the cases of tolls, and of the Courts of Requests. What was the case of the tolls? In the first session of the Council the Governor had sent down an estimate, amongst others, of the probable expense of making and repairing roads, &c. This was struck out *en masse*, swept away at one swoop; it was the pleasure of the House to say that they would make no appropriation for the purpose. And matters went on for some time. Under the Toll Act, however, tolls were still levied, and they were paid into the Colonial Treasury, to the credit of the general revenue—but nothing was done to the roads; they were in a state of disrepair, and the seasons were wet, and the roads at length became almost impassable, and complaints were frequent and loud, and he must say just also: for they were the complaints of those who paid tolls for the purpose of having the roads kept in repair, and yet from the state of these roads were unable to travel. The Government then looked about, and a case was submitted to the Crown Law advisers in order to ascertain their opinion, whether the tolls derived under the 2nd Will. IV., No. 12, could be appropriated by the Government to the purpose for which they levied, notwithstanding the section of the Imperial Act which had been dwelt upon; and the Solicitor-General gave it as his opinion that the Government could so appropriate the funds arising from those tolls. The Attorney-General was absent at the time, but he had understood from him that he fully concurred in the opinion given by the Solicitor-General. The Government, having first consulted its sworn advisers pursued the course which had been so much animadverted upon; but the aspersions which had been thrown upon the Government were, he thought, shown by the whole course of its proceeding to be wholly unwarrantable. He must say that he preferred the opinions of the law officers, the sworn advisers of the Crown, to opinions expressed by any individual member or members of this Council in the course of the debate,—opinions given for no party or political purposes, but according to their oaths as advisers of the Crown. The Government had acted according to their opinions in applying the money as it had, and there had been no complaint that the money had been injudiciously expended, that there had been any want of money, or that it had not been expended for the benefit of those parties who paid the tolls from which the fund was derived. He next came to the subject of Courts of Requests,—it would be remembered that after a considerable correspondence, of which honorable members had been put in possession, it was necessary by the Government to propose a supplement to the schedule which reserved £20,000 for judicial expenses, &c. The Council refused to grant such supplemental vote, and the consequence was, that a further correspondence took place between the Government and the highest law authorities, who were requested to point out in what way the difficulty might be met; and they did point out, that in the case of the Insolvent Court and the Court of Requests the officers were provided for distinctly from the Supreme Court, and consequently recommended that the officers of these Courts should be remitted to their fees, which accordingly was done; and as the fees were no longer paid into the Treasury to the credit of the general revenue, but were appropriated to the payment of the officers who were so "remitted to their fees." This, he thought, was a sufficient reason for the Courts of Requests not appearing either on the debit or credit side of the abstract of expenditure. The honorable and learned member had also questioned the power of the Governor and Chairman of the Courts of Requests directing new fees to be imposed; but here he must differ from the honorable member, and he maintained that the Act of Council did give the power, and that it could not be construed otherwise. He would next advert to what had fallen from the honorable and learned member as to the practice of the late Council; and from his long connexion with that body, first as a ministerial officer, and afterwards as a member of it, he could speak with confidence as to its practice with respect to appropriations. There were three modes of appropriation. The first was a general one; and the first Act was passed in Sir R. Darling's time, in April, 1830. This Act merely went to authorise and continue certain taxes, rates, &c., heretofore levied, and the appropriation thereof—and was in fact merely intended to legalize what that Governor had before done by proclamation, in pursuance of powers vested in him, and removing those powers from the Governor alone, to the Governor and Legislative Council. During that Government, however, so regular appropriation Acts were submitted to the Legislative Council; but in the time of his successor, in consequence of instructions from the Secretary of State, Appropriation Bills were submitted to the Council; he had already accounted for the first method of appropriation, namely, the general mode—without any Appropriation Bill; the second he would allude to was the specific appropriation—for a time—such as was provided for by the Church Act, and the Toll Act, and others; and the third class was that which comprised the appropriations under the Appropriation Acts passed by the Council. It was with respect to the second class of appropriations that the honorable and learned member over the way had made his particular animadversions. The honorable and learned member dwelt on the 34th section of 5th and 6th Vict. c. 76, and especially on the words "with the deductions"—forgetting the words "and the provisions hereinafter mentioned." What could be meant by "provisions hereinafter mentioned?" Take the 53rd clause for the interpretation, and in that clause would be found a provision—"that nothing therein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to repeal or abrogate any law or ordinance," &c., &c., "but that every such law or ordinance shall hereafter be as valid and effectual as if every part of the said recited Acts had been hereby made permanent." What could such a provision mean but that the Acts of the old Council should remain intact. He had, he said, given the subject his most careful consideration, not with a view to support the course which had been taken by the Government; but from an anxious desire to ascertain what was the state of the law: and he confessed that the honorable and learned member had failed to convince him that the course pursued by the Government was a wrong one. If, however, the Government had done wrong—it had been forced to it. If the Government fell back upon those Acts, which he believed did give the Government full power and authority to do all it had done, it was because the Council had refused to consider even the Estimates which were submitted to it—the cause of the Government's so falling back on Acts of the late Council, was the relinquishment by this Council of the powers with which Her Majesty and the Imperial Government had invested it. They had been told to-day that the practice of the Government in such cases had been various; that although sums appropriated under the Squatting Act were submitted to the Council, those under the Toll Acts were not; this was, as he had before said, because the Council itself refused to enter upon the question. And the honorable and learned member had said that the Governor had flung down an apple of discord—to create discussion—because he had stated that a very large proportion of the balance remaining in hand of the funds derived from assessments, was derived from Port Phillip; he denied this; and he would remind the House that the assessment was not a general tax—not general even in the Port Phillip district; it was a purely local tax, and for a special purpose; and those who paid it had a right to the benefit of it. The statement in the message was directed by a sense of honour and justice; not, as the honorable and learned member would have it, by a desire to create dissension. He considered, he said, that the Government deserved the thanks of the country rather than blame for what it had done. What would have been the effect if the roads had been allowed to remain as they were—to become altogether impassable? What the effect if the Insolvent Court had been closed? What if the Courts of Requests had been closed? The Government had saved the country all the inconveniences it had been put to by falling back upon the Acts of the late Council; and the intentions and motives of the Government throughout were, he would fearlessly assert, upright and honourable.

Mr. WINDEYER was not convinced by the arguments of the Colonial Secretary, who being in the position of an advocate, was bound to maintain that the Government was in the right, and had done so most strenuously on every occasion, that the House had decided His Excellency to have been in the wrong. There was also the same grave farce on the part of most of the nominee members of having opinions of their own. The resolutions which the Colonial Secretary so strongly opposed might be truisms, and if so they would not be the less truisms, although they were at variance with the opinion of the honorable member. The same argument as to the Government having acted under the advice of the Crown Law officers had been put forward before, and had proved a failure: for the opinion spoken of, which turned out to be that of the Solicitor-General, could not have been the ground on which the Government acted, as the opinion was dated in 1845, and the acts complained of on the part of the Government were in 1844. It was worthy of remark, however, that they had never been shown the case upon which the opinion of the Solicitor-General had been pronounced, and every one at all acquainted with these matters must know that the opinion of any counsel would wholly depend upon the nature of the case set before him. There was no authority in the Governor to delegate a power of appropriation to the Council, provided that such a power was vested in himself by any of the Acts in question; the Government had no right therefore to put this matter under the supervision of the Council, unless it really and truly belonged to them; but they had done so from an evident feeling that the claim of the colonial Legislature to this supervision was founded in justice. The opinions of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General were, if the truth must be spoken, the best he should be disposed to place reliance upon, in a constitutional question: for there had never been wanting Crown lawyers, and even Judges to back up with their opinions, the attempted usurpations of the Government. The whole of the facts contained in these propositions were mere truisms, and it would require a great deal of logic to convince any reasonable body of men that the Imperial Parliament could have intended to delude the House by granting a power under one clause of the Constitutional Act, while it was taken away by another.—It was now broadly alleged, that all the old Appropriation Acts vested the power of expending the money in the Governor; and if this was the case, he could not see why the interference of the Council should be sought for at all, as the Government might just as well take the matter in its own hands. For his own part he should be glad to see them do this, for it would bring the matter to a close at once, and those who had thus acted would be speedily made to answer for their temerity.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that he should not, after the able speech of his friend the Colonial Secretary, have deemed it necessary to offer any remarks to the House upon the present motion, had it not been for what had fallen from Mr. Windeyer. The honorable and learned gentleman was so apt to deal in coarse invective against those who differed with him in opinion, that it was reasonable to expect attacks of this description. He would fling back upon the honorable and learned member, with the contempt it deserved, the insinuation that either himself or his colleague, the Solicitor General, would deliver opinions contrary to their consciences—contrary in fact to their oaths of office, for the purpose of affording support to any Government. He might have fallen into an error, but whether the Government was right or wrong he would cheerfully identify himself with all its acts. By the 53rd clause of the Constitutional Act, it was expressly declared that all the old Acts should remain as if incorporated in the Constitutional Act itself, until they were altered or repealed; and the present discussion was wholly out of place: for if the matter was so much a grievance, it was strange that the honorable member did not, to convince the public of his sincerity, bring forward some Bill to remedy the evil altogether. The conduct of the other side was, in fact, like that of the Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, who drew his coat along the ground, and asked who dared stand on it, because he wanted to get up a fight: the honorable members preserved those imaginary difficulties, in order that they might serve as a groundwork for continued attacks upon the Executive. The Government, in falling back upon its powers of appropriation, had done so for purposes which no one could deny to be essentially necessary to the well-being of the country; and both the Court of Requests' Act and the Tolls' Act expressly declared that the revenue derived under them should be appropriated exclusively to the specific services to which they had reference. The Squatting Act, which also contained an appropriation clause, had been alluded to; but this case was different to those in the other Acts: it expressly declared that the revenue raised under it should be "retained" and appropriated for the objects in view. This was an appropriation of the funds raised under the local Act, which, although the opinion of the Solicitor-General bore the date alluded to, the Government had relied at all times upon legal advisers; and could it be supposed that, according to the old saying, ten minutes' conversation was worth a month's correspondence, there had not been many communications of this nature. Whether the Government had acted right or wrong, therefore, it had acted upon the best legal advice which it could obtain; and as to the House not having the case which had been submitted to the Solicitor-General, he deemed the remark worthy of no further notice than merely to assert that his honorable colleague was one who perfectly understood the subject he was considering—who gave no hasty opinion without careful enquiry, and whose opinion, when thus given upon his oath of office, was worthy of more weight than the written opinion of honorable members on the other side. The proviso in the Constitutional Act expressly retained all these former Acts in full force; but a second proviso gave the Council the most full and unlimited powers of altering and repealing them; so that if there was anything really unconstitutional, it was solely owing to the unfortunate apathy and neglect of the Council itself. The Government did not read the law through the spectacles of the honorable members for Sydney, Durham, and Auckland, the three great luminaries whose opinions were held forth as of so much value; the law was read through the interpretation of the officers upon whom the Government was bound to rely, and it was too much for his honorable and learned friends opposite to set their opinions so high. The Acts in question, as they at present stood, were like a contingent vote, appropriating specific funds to specific purposes; and, in point of fact, the Council could not interfere with these appropriations without trenching upon the powers of the Executive. The honorable and learned members opposite had dwelt upon the probabilities of different relations between that House and future Governors of the colony, and he sincerely hoped that the Council and the future head of the Executive would harmonize together for the public welfare; but he hoped, at the same time, that no future Governor would forget that he had to look to the future as well as to the present; that he would not allow himself to be diverted from this course by any desire of making concessions to prevent difficulty, and that he would act with as much uprightness of purpose as had distinguished the Government of Sir George

Mr. COWPER expressed his regret that any angry feelings should characterise a discussion of this nature, particularly as the principles involved in this question were as important as any that had ever come under the consideration of the House. The honorable and learned Attorney-General had said that the best mode of settling this question was by passing a Bill; but when a Bill of this kind had been brought forward, that honorable and learned gentleman had strenuously opposed it, and it was somewhat ungracious in him to advance such an argument now. As far as he could understand the question, he had no doubt that the Government had acted contrary to law: for he conceived that there was nothing in the appropriation clauses of these Acts in question, which could dispense with a vote of the Legislature in order to authorise the annual expenditure of the funds of the Government, was bound to demand such a vote. He would deny that the Government had been placed in the dilemma alluded to, by a refusal on the part of the House to perform its duties: for although uncertain how far the experiment then being tried by the District Councils would succeed, and desirous of effecting a reform, the House had expressed a readiness to grant any aid which could be shown to be necessary. As to the Court of Requests Act, even upon the showing of the Government itself, there had been a variation between the mode of distributing the fees and that provided by the Act; even at present he would much rather apply the necessary remedy to these evils through the means of such a Bill as that which had already been brought forward; and he thought that the manner in which the Estimates had been framed was such as to justify the House, even if it adopted a more stringent course than that already pursued.

Mr. MACARTHUR said, that he would be second to no one in maintaining the rights and privileges of the House, and in that feeling he could have no objection to vote for the first resolution; although he should have some hesitation as to the resolutions which followed. The talent of the honorable and learned member opposite in making the worse appear the better course, was such as to induce him to listen to them with great caution; and he had, after careful consideration, arrived at the conclusion that the Government had acted legally, and that the expenditure had been demanded by necessity. Although no friend to District Councils, as at present constituted, he felt bound to admit that the money which had been spent by the Parramatta District Council, which was composed of a very respectable body of individuals, had been wisely and economically expended, so that there was really no ground whatever for blame.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that in admitting the correctness of the first resolution, the honorable member who spoke last had admitted the correctness of the others: for if the power of appropriation was vested solely in that House, the Government would have acted illegally in usurping it; and this alone would be deserving of censure, whether the expenditure had been for the public benefit or not. He would most emphatically deny that the House had ever displayed the least disinclination to provide for the proper repair of the roads and bridges: for, on the contrary, they had always been anxious to do this, and had only manifested a disinclination to keep in operation an expensive and useless department. The Colonial Secretary had said, that the reason for submitting these items to the control of the Council was the necessity of having a surplus voted over and above the revenue collected under the Acts themselves; but this was no answer: for it would be seen that a precisely different course was adopted during the second session of that House, when a supplement was asked for in respect to schedule A. It was clear, therefore, that the course pursued during the time of the old Council, and during the first session of that House, was pursued, from a conviction that it was the only legal one; and was only departed from, as had been surmised by the Committee, from an overweening desire to force these District Councils into operation. Although the Attorney-General had stated for the first time, that at the time of these proceedings on the part of the Government, other opinions were given than those formerly quoted, he (Mr. Wentworth) could not help expressing surprise that they had not been alluded to by his friend the Colonial-Secretary or the Committee, where he had made as vigorous a defence of the Government as he had done during the present debate. Whatever might be the comparative value of legal opinions from different persons, it was quite clear that more value was to be attached to an opinion which was delivered after due consideration, than one which was delivered without any preparatory research; so that it was surprising that the blunders of the Government were not greater than they had been, if its proceedings had been guided by conversational opinions, such as those spoken of by the Attorney-General. It was very easy to account for the exceptions in the Constitutional Act, without having recourse to the 53rd clause, for these exceptions had clearly reference to the schedules. If the House had the power of passing such a Bill as that alluded to, upon its own authority, it would very probably prevent similar abuses for the future; but even if it was introduced, there was no guarantee that the Government nominees would not, as before, oppose it at every stage, or leave the House in the lurch at the second reading; and even if they should succeed in advancing it so far as to place the Bill in a fit state for presentation to the Governor, there was every reason to believe that his Excellency would not be ready to give up the immense powers of appropriation, which such a measure would effectually deprive him of. This power was increasing, and if not checked, would ere long absorb the whole of the revenue; he hoped, therefore, that the House would concur in adopting the resolutions of his honorable and learned friend the member for Auckland.

Mr. DARVALL agreed with those who thought it desirable that that which was stated in these resolutions to be the law, should really be made so, and that these items of revenue should be disposed of as all others; but it was not because this was desirable that the law should be wrested to the purpose. A great point had been made upon the failure of the Bill which had been brought forward last session; but on reference to the newspaper reports of what passed on that occasion, it would be found that there was no real opposition to the principle of the Bill; the only real opposition being on account of the late period of the session at which it had been brought forward. It was said, that even if passed by the House, as it undoubtedly would be, the Governor might refuse his assent to it; but the same might be said of any measure brought forward in that House, and it could not even be known whether the present resolutions would produce any good effect. Unless the Committee, whose opinions were so much relied upon, had asked the House to do a thing which they believed to be unnecessary, it must be taken as their opinion that a declaratory Act was absolutely necessary to set this matter at rest, and that it was one which was involved in doubt. The subject was unquestionably a very doubtful one, and it was worthy of remark, that as far as the tolls were concerned, the Governor possessed a greater power even than that of appropriation, as he had the power of creating the fund: for it rested with him to establish the tolls, and by declining to exercise this power, the whole of the revenue from this source might be annihilated altogether. It mattered not whether the Executive had submitted these funds to the control of the Legislature or not, if the law did not require this: for it was on the law alone the question must rest. If the honorable and learned member for Durham meant to insinuate that gentlemen such as the law officers of the Crown could be made to swerve from rectitude and to truckle to power, because they had been promoted to offices of honour, and were in the receipt of government salaries, he must surely have forgotten that such an insinuation would recoil with double force upon the profession to which both that gentleman and himself belonged. He was sure, however, that this was at variance with the honorable and learned member's real sentiments. When the question depended solely upon the construction of the law, it was absurd to say that any case which could have been laid before the Solicitor-General could have affected his opinion, and this opinion had been affirmed by the highest authorities at home. He could support a Bill of the kind alluded to, and he regretted that he could not support the constitutional point at issue upon this occasion, on account of the objectionable form in which it was presented.

Dr. LANG contended that honorable members on that side of the House were not so open to blame for factious opposition to the Government as had been assumed by those who opposed the resolutions. The Constitutional Act had chalked out a particular line of duty to be performed by that House, and had granted particular powers to enable them to perform that duty; but this province of theirs had been from time to time encroached upon by the Executive; and as it was often necessary to resort to war in order to procure a lasting peace, so it was necessary to resist these encroachments on the part of the Government, in order to preserve their own rights intact; although this resistance should involve them in occasional collisions with the honorable members on the other side of the House, who represented the Executive. A declaratory law was very different from an enacting law: for the assumption upon which the former was passed was that the law already contained the same principle as those which the declaratory law affirmed, but that there was a disposition to act contrary to them; so that the honorable and learned members under whose auspices the Bill alluded to had been prepared, could not be said to have admitted that the subject was one involving any real doubt. With regard to the legal opinions of the Crown Law Officers, it was beyond doubt that the political sentiments had an influence upon the opinions expressed by gentlemen learned in the law: for there had been instances in which some who were honoured as lawyers had expressed opinions highly unfavourable to public liberty. It was absurd to think that the representatives of Port Phillip could be deceived by a pretended desire to transfer to that district a portion of the money which the Council wanted to expend on police in general; upon the ground that it had been raised there; after the Executive had coolly, year after year, misappropriated the land fund of that district to the general purposes of the colony, contrary to the express opinion of the home authorities.

Mr. BOWMAN supported the resolutions, conceiving that a most vital principle was involved; and although it would be best set at rest by passing a Bill of the kind alluded to, it would be most impolitic to pass it over altogether.

Mr. LOWE replied at considerable length, expressing his opinion that the act of laying these items before the Council was something more than an idle ceremony, as had been assumed by the honorable and learned member from Castlereagh-street; for if there had been a mental reservation on the part of the Government, as to the power of appropriating these funds without the aid of the Council at all, there was at least no expression of opinion from which a knowledge of this deceptive proceeding could be arrived at. He did not believe, however, that this idea had ever been entertained at the time; but that it was an afterthought, which was quite in accordance with all the other attempts to build up the power of the Executive at the expense of that of the Council. The same honorable and learned member had expressed a readiness to assent to a declaratory Act, and he could not see how an admission could be reconciled with the argument that the law did not exist, as this Act would declare it to do. What was really meant by his honorable and learned friend the member for Durham, as to legal opinions was, that by the suppression or mistatements of facts, any kind of opinion could be got from a lawyer. He preferred, however, to stand there as a noun substantive, deriving no additional lustre from the facts of his being a limb of that illustrious profession: for he was quite aware that wherever there had been oppressive corruption or cruelty on the part of a government, there had never been wanting prostitute lawyers to aid in the most infamous proceedings which their superiors could devise. None of the opponents of these resolutions had ever met him upon the latter part of the first proposition as to the appropriation of ordinances passed with the consent of the Council, and in no other manner, but had given the go-by to this part of the subject altogether. When the Bill was introduced, all the honorable members opposite had expressed their readiness to support its principle; but they had counted out the House on the second reading, because it came forward too late in the session, when the Government would have no money to spend; and they wish to have this money to handle for another year. If it was the wish of the House, he should be quite ready to assent to the introduction, even now, of this Bill; but he very much feared that even if such a measure should pass the House, it would be reserved for the Royal assent, and thus kept in abeyance for a year or two longer. The Colonial Secretary had been driven to maintain that the power of the Government went to the extent of appropriating under all the old Acts, and that the Council only exercised its power by the indulgence of the Government; but if this was the case, the Council had nothing whatever to do with these appropriations: for as the representatives of the people, they had only a right to deal with that which belonged to the people, and would have nothing to do with that which did not belong to them.

The first resolution was put and passed without division, and the question having been put upon the second resolution,

Mr. WENTWORTH moved as an amendment, for leave to introduce a Bill which had been read a first time last session, viz., "A Bill to repeal so much of all local ordinances now in existence, as assumes to vest the appropriation of the ordinary revenue elsewhere than in the Legislative Council." His object, he said, in moving this amendment was not because he objected to the resolutions himself, but because they were believed by many honorable members to be premature, upon the ground, that until this Bill had been introduced, and the decision of the Government obtained upon it, they should abstain from passing so severe a censure upon the Executive; but if this Bill was not assented to at once, he should propose that these resolutions be immediately adopted.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the amendment, which was adopted *nem. con.*, and the Bill having been introduced, was ordered to be read a second time on the 21st of July next.

The remainder of the resolutions were withdrawn, and the Council adjourned at half-past ten until three o'clock this afternoon.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of James Chapman, a special meeting was held, at which the following claims were proved:—Thacker and Co., £57 13s. 11d.; Mrs. Sophia Beeson, as executrix of John Beeson, (deceased), £327. Mr. De Salis, of the firm of Thacker and Co., appeared for that firm, and directed the official assignee to use his own discretion in assigning certain properties to the mortgagors.

In the estate of Edward Birmingham, a single meeting was held, but no claims were proved.

In the estate of Alexander Watt, an adjourned special meeting was held, at which no creditors appearing, the meeting was adjourned till Thursday next, at eleven A.M.

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

Yesterday, the following certificates of discharge were granted by the Chief Commissioner:—Henry Harper, Martin Petrie Blundell, John Gorrick, Thomas Carew, and Edmond Doyle; as Robert Aull did not appear when called on, his application was struck out.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Dunlop and Co., a special meeting at half-past ten o'clock

Wilson, Coser, and Henderson, a special meeting, for the trustees to resign, at eleven

There are no meetings for Saturday.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY.

MR. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, a Horse and General Merchandise.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, Horses.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At Towns's Wharf, Darling Harbour, at 11 o'clock, Soda Ash.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At his Rooms, at 7 o'clock, P.M., Engravings, Oil Paintings, Organ, &c.

MESSRS. WOOD AND MEEHAN.—At their Rooms, 428, George-street, General Merchandise.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Slops, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Flannel.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books and Sundries, Gilt Jewellery, Sheet Lead, Household Furniture, Plaster of Paris Cast.

MR. STUBBS.—On the Ground, at 10 o'clock, Two Houses in Bishopsgate-street, Glebe; at the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, Cows.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, the Barque *Isabella Anna*, 226 tons, with Stores, &c., Town and Country Allotments of Land, Tallow.

MR. MORT.—At the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock P.M., Horses.

We are requested to direct attention to Mr. Stubbs's sale of two houses in Bishopsgate-street, Glebe, Sydney, on the ground, at ten o'clock; and at the Cattle Market, Cows, at 12 this day.—*Communicated.*

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.—We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale of allotments of land at Mudgee, Bathurst, Broulee, and Richmond, which takes place, this day, at the Mart of Mr. Samuel Lyons, at eleven o'clock.—*Communicated.*

"ISABELLA ANNA."—This fast-sailing barque will be offered for sale by auction, by Mr. Samuel Lyons, this day, at his Mart, at eleven o'clock. She is well found in stores, and can be recommended to any party wishing to have a first-rate sailing vessel, either for the trade to China and Manila, or for a whaling voyage.—*Communicated.*

SALE OF HORSES AT THE CATTLE MARKET.—We are requested by Mr. Mort to call the attention of our readers, more especially livery stable-keepers, cab proprietors, and parties in want of really good young horses, to his sale, this day, at the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock. They are all just arrived from the country, and will be positively sold without the least reserve.—*Communicated.*

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—THURSDAY.—Drunkards, nine cases, five men and four women; one man was discharged, three had to pay 5s., or sit two hours in the stocks, and one paid 11s.; one woman had to pay 5s., or sit one hour in the stocks, one paid 11s., and two for not paying 11s. went twenty-four hours to the cells; Mary Buffery, for drunkenness and vagabondism, was sent two months to gaol. There were two summons cases, one for refusing to comply with an order by the bench to afford support to an illegitimate child, on the complaint of the mother, was settled out of Court. John Woods, for stealing a cheque for £9, was committed for trial, but allowed bail in £80, with sureties in £40 each. There were nine miscellaneous charges, viz.: a female on suspicion of stealing 21s. from another female, in a disorderly house in Durand's-alley, was discharged. One man on suspicion of stealing a silk handkerchief, another for stealing a watch, and another man for being an accessary to stealing the same watch, were all remanded. Israel Henry, for obtaining goods under false pretences, was committed for trial on one charge, and remanded on another; William Stanford, for stealing a horse, the property of Mrs. Stone, was committed for trial; this prisoner was also committed for stealing another horse, the property of a Mr. Reid, of the Liverpool Road.

SYDNEY.—The *Illustrated News* of January 10th, contains two Sydney views. One is called "A General View of Sydney," which is a misnomer, as it is only a view of Government House, and two or three high houses in Cumberland-street, which are visible from Farm Cove. The other is a sketch of the exterior of the Legislative Council Chamber at the moment that the Governor was entering to open the Council in July last; this is remarkably accurate, and the grouping of the various figures is very good. The name of the artist is not given. There is a short article appended to the sketches, giving an account of the constitution of the Council, and the principal topics of the Governor's address.

The Bishop of Tasmania may shortly be expected in Sydney, whence he will embark for England.

ERRATUM.—We are requested by Mr. Kemble to state that in his last advertisement, the word "attraction" was by a typographical error substituted for "Atlantean."

COMMITTAL FOR STEALING A CHEQUE.—Yesterday, John Woods, of the firm of Meehan and Woods, appeared on a summons before the Mayor at the instance of Frederick Ward, a saddler, who charged him with stealing a cheque for £9. The following are the circumstances as given in evidence:—Some time ago, the prosecutor being about to proceed to Port Phillip, agreed with the defendant and his partner to sell, for £9 cash, a quantity of halters, bullock hobbles, &c.; after the articles had been delivered, the prosecutor called several times for the money without success; becoming impatient for it, he went one day latterly and demanded the money, if that could not be given him he insisted on having the goods returned. After some delay, a cheque, in the name of the firm, on the Commercial Bank for the £9 was handed over to him; on receiving it, he gave a receipt of payment for the goods. On leaving Meehan and Woods' premises, Ward went to the Commercial Bank and presented the cheque for payment, but was told that there were no funds. He then returned, and seeing Woods, accused him of trifling with him, gave him back the cheque, and insisted on having back the receipt. Woods handed the cheque to Meehan, who was behind the desk, and Woods, *vi et armis*, ejected the prosecutor from the premises. The prosecutor also stated that, although the summons had been served on the defendant two days ago, as yet he had been unable to obtain any satisfaction. The defendant alleged in defence, that the cheque had been returned by the prosecutor to his partner Meehan, and that Ward refused to take it. Ward, in reply, swore that if even now the money was given him, he would forego all further proceedings; but the Bench objected to such a course, as by consenting to a settlement now, it would be making itself a party to the compromise of a felony, and committed Woods for trial, allowing him bail in £80, with sureties in £40 each.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday, at noon, in Dillon's public-house, the Yorkshire Stingo, corner of Goulburn and Castlereagh streets, on the body of Charles Murphy, then lying dead in Castlereagh-street. The following evidence was adduced:—Michael Shear, residing in Castlereagh-street, deposed: He had known the deceased for about a fortnight; he was in the employ of Mr. Thomson, brewer, and did his duty as well as he could; deceased had told witness that he had formerly been employed in the Sugar Company's works, but while there he had not enjoyed good health; he came to his work on Wednesday morning as usual, and about a quarter to seven o'clock on the same morning entered the cellar where witness then was; he bid witness good morning, and then went out; soon after witness heard a kind of retching, went to see what was the cause of it, and found deceased lying on his back; witness ran for Mr. Nelson, surgeon, but on his return he found Murphy was dead; witness had not been absent more than five minutes; deceased was between 28 and 30 years of age, and unmarried; witness had never seen him intoxicated; there was no blood flowing from his mouth, but witness observed a small speck of blood on his nose some time after his death. Mr. Richard William Nelson, surgeon, deposed: He was called on to see deceased on Wednesday morning, but before he saw him he was dead; the body being still warm; witness had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found that death had been caused by enlargement of the heart, that organ being twice the size it ought to have been in perfect health; pre-existing disease of the heart was likely to cause sudden death. There was a quantity of blood and serum within the pericardium; there appeared likewise to have been rupture of some of the small blood vessels in the region of the heart, and these alone were sufficient to cause death. The Jury found a verdict of died by the visitation of God.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.—About twelve months ago, a considerable number of shopkeepers in Sydney were victimised to a considerable extent by a dark coloured, low, thick-set Jew, who went to numbers of them with plausible stories, and obtained goods from them to sell on commission, and never since returned with either goods or money; in other cases, it appeared the same individual watched the shopkeepers from their premises, and then entered, telling those in charge of the shops that he had just seen their employers, who had ordered him to get such and such goods as he named to them—these were, in most cases delivered to him, and a return of *non est inventus* was the result when the goods or money were enquired after. A third trick of the same party was to go to other shops, represent himself as residing at some respectable inn or tavern, where some respectable country settlers who had just arrived from the interior were putting up, and request sundry articles of dress, stores, &c., to be forwarded for the inspection of his fellow-lodgers—on the goods being sent, the *pseudo* agent in general contrived to way-lay the persons in charge of them, and get the property from them, and then, as in other cases, goods and agent vanished.—Among the sufferers was a Mr. Doyle, who keeps a chandler's shop, in York-street, from whose shopkeeper a quantity of different kind of brushes had been obtained by the individual referred to, calling in Doyle's absence, and stating that he had directed him to call and get them for sale on commission; since then Doyle had heard nothing of the matter, till the other day, when the same party who had obtained the brushes, called and offered to take a bundle of them on commission for sale; being recognised he was handed over to the police, and was yesterday committed for trial under the name of Israel Henry, a native of Hobart Town. He was also remanded on a charge of having obtained three pairs of Wellington boots from Mr. Leftwitch's shop on the 11th June, 1845, by representing that they were for a gentleman residing at Titterton's Inn, on the Brickfield Hill. Besides these, there are many other cases of a similar description alleged against the prisoner.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

ON the night of Thursday last, the 4th instant, at about half-past twelve o'clock, the family of Mr. Thomas Harpur, of Cecil Hills, were disturbed from their sleep by the cry of "fire." It appears that one of Mr. Harpur's men, who slept in the overseer's room, and who was providentially awake at that hour, was attracted to the window by the unusual glare of light it threw round the room. On looking out he discovered the roof of the western wing of the dwelling-house, in which was a dining-room, nearly thirty feet long, to be one mass of flame. This room opened into Mr. and Mrs. Harpur's bed-room, who had merely time to escape with their two younger children through a door communicating with a breakfast parlour in front of the house, the flames at this time being in the act of bursting through the other door, and within three feet of their bed. In a few minutes it spread with such incredible rapidity that any efforts to arrest its progress appeared almost a useless, as a hopeless task. A large proportion of hands were consequently allotted to dismantle the house of its contents. But it would almost seem as if an unseen hand was directing the efforts of a few, fearless, and determined men, in another quarter, to arrest the further progress of the flames. Success rewarded their efforts. In a little more than half an hour from the time that the fire was discovered, one wing was burned to the ground, and the front portion of the building and eastern wing saved. A large plate chest, a mass of flame, was in the midst of the burning ruins, two ropes having been burned in the efforts to save it from destruction; ultimately, however, it was conveyed to the avenue, when on being burst open it was, in horror, found to contain amongst other things four canisters of gunpowder, brought from home some years since by Mr. Harpur, a circumstance which had entirely escaped his memory. Had the chest remained a few minutes—perhaps one minute longer, in the flames, the result would have been of a painful nature to communicate, nearly twenty souls having been congregated in that portion of the building. The fire originated in the ignition of timber in the chimney, the wall-plate having run unprotected by bricks entirely across.

GOULBURN.

SOME little excitement has been caused here by the approach of an election. Mr. Francis Macarthur, Mr. James Macarthur, of Camden, Dr. Murphy, and Mr. Faithful, have at different times been named as probable candidates; but the only one actually in the field is Mr. Faithful, Dr. Murphy having resigned as soon as Mr. Faithful became a candidate.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

NO. IV.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The primary intention of our placing lunatics in the sanctuary of an hospital is their cure; and the second, when the first is impracticable, is careful, humane, and salutary treatment; their health, their wants, and their general welfare being attended to with the same tenderness and vigilance as children; and their comfort and happiness being promoted with the same solicitude and honesty as if they were the inmates of any other private boarding establishment.

In founding institutions for the reception of the insane in this climate, I would advise that in future they be arranged in detached groups, either near each other, or spread widely apart in the cottage form, over an extensive area of not less than fifty acres for every hundred individuals, exclusive of the ground plan of the buildings. If it should be determined that they were to be contiguous, or nearly so, the best design, in my opinion, that could be adopted, would be a number of crescents, say four, standing back to back thus.)=‖=(Because, by that plan, all noise coming from the clamorous and outrageous class would be directed from the establishment towards the country, and die away in space. But to render this effect complete, the windows should look towards the country and the pleasure grounds. If the crescents be made segments of small circles, as they ought for purposes of this nature, the most decided advantages will ensue from such an arrangement, inasmuch as it will contribute more effectually than any other form to the prevention of noise and the preservation of quietude in the establishment, which is an essential desideratum, and to be obtained at any expense in asylums of this description. The crescent acts upon a principle in phonicks, and bears a strong analogy to the mouth of a speaking trumpet, which concentrates the sound and conveys it without diffusion to a distance. This, or some similar contrivance, to prevent or diminish noise, is one of the first objects to be determined, *if the advantage of the patient* be a matter of any importance or value in the views of the projectors of hospitals for the insane. The full advantages of quietude to these unfortunate beings, can only be appreciated by those who have had frequent opportunities of marking its miraculous effects on physical disorders which either involve the brain, or with which it sympathises: and it is but just to conclude, were we even without proofs to that effect, that affections of the mind will yield most readily to those remedies which are most conducive to the relief of its *organ*.

The portions of ground allotted to each class for exercise and amusement, in intemperate weather, should be well sheltered from the sun and the rain, but at the same time quite pervious to the most free ventilation; and they should be entirely separated from each, insomuch that the occupants of one should be able neither to see nor hear those of the other. This important end is perfectly attainable by the crescent form of the buildings. I can only skim along the surface of the various subjects, contenting myself with hints. The establishment should be placed in a salubrious and commanding station, close by, and indeed including within its polices, a running stream of wholesome water, and unfailing the longest summer droughts. The prospect from the windows of the apartments should be extensive, cheerful, and varied, embracing if possible a view of both land and water. The aspects of the crescents, or whatever shape the buildings may assume, should not be directed with absolute regard to the cardinal points of horizon, if there be no better reason for this attitude than mere custom. Every thing we do for the lunatic should have utility for its end, which is the primordinal intent of the institution, although at the same time the agreeable must never be disunited from the useful. In this case especially it may be proposed as a maxim.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

Therefore our aims in this particular will be accomplished by avoiding to oppose the fronts of the buildings to the eye of the epichorial winds, that is, such winds as blow long, steadily, or fiercely in that particular district.

Whatever be the design of the structures, the predominant principle of the general plan should be abundance of room both within and without, and I mean this in its most latitudinous signification. The sleeping apartments ought not to be less than twelve feet square, with high vaulted ceilings, and made fire-proof; the floors should not be of stone, brick, or tiles, but of some such timber as stringy bark, rendered incombustible by steeping the planks prior to use in a saturated solution of sulphate of aluminum. No single dormitory should under any circumstance be made to hold more than one occupant. The windows should be of large dimensions; and to avoid exciting the idea of restraint in the morbidly suspicious mind of the lunatic, the sashes might be made of cast iron for the sake of safety, which would preclude the necessity of gratings; they should also be fitted with shutters, so that the apartments may be darkened when necessary. The walls ought to be painted of one uniform colour, which is always to be congenial to character or predominant condition of the disease of the occupant. But the principles of classification will be the best guide in the choice of the tint. The moonbeams form an agency which requires equal if not more attention and consideration, as the mischief they occasion is extremely injurious in some forms and stages of mania, at the very time when repose and uniform shade or darkness is most conducive to their health and comfort; they should never, therefore, be permitted to penetrate into the bed-rooms of the insane in such conditions of the disorder; and these can only be discovered by the experienced. This caution is not founded on the superstitious and absurd motion of lunar influence inducing or aggravating the disorder. I propose it for more solid reasons, not necessary to discuss here. To conclude this part of the plan, the whole should be built of stone, the walls thick, and those doors which necessarily open into the patients' apartments from the inner or domestic area of the buildings, should be made strong and of thick plank, with muffled inner doors, which will contribute greatly to prevent the escape of sound from within, or so smother it as to preserve quiet to the convalescent portion of the inmates, and to those who are disposed to sleep. Every precaution should be taken that these unfortunate beings, so much at our mercy, should be allowed the full enjoyment of whatever ray of sunshine remains to cheer them in this awful eclipse of reason. There is not a more complete obstacle to the cure of common physical maladies than a continued interruption or entire absence of repose, whether the cause be disturbance in the hours devoted to sleep, or arise from the nature of the disease. When it is recollected that continued wakefulness is sufficient cause of itself to disturb the intellect, and that carried beyond a certain limit will actually at last induce the severest forms of mania, it will be easy to understand how much more the insane, whose disorder is in the brain, and whose calamity, therefore, bears so strong an analogy to the effects of continued agrypnia, requires the balmy and soothing visits of undisturbed sleep at night, and of quiet during the day.

If the sleeping apartments are intended to have fire places, these ought to be well secured with strong wire guards, having a door and padlock for the convenience of making the fire, and adding fuel when necessary. The bedsteads should be of iron, not more than twelve inches high from the ground, and firmly and securely fixed to the floor. The furniture should consist of a pewter bottle, water-basin, and mug. But whatever means may be adopted for the purpose, it is essential that the rooms be heated in winter; and, I repeat, as every circumstance tending in the smallest degree to excite in the minds of the patients the idea of restraint, or the notion that they are the particular objects of our vigilance, should be strenuously avoided, and as any unusual appearance of security about the fire places would tend directly to this end, rooms ought to be heated by means of flues pervading the whole establishment, through which warm air may be conveyed to every apartment in winter, and cool air in summer; and this, with the washing, cooking, and heating of warm baths, and other domestic operations, could be performed very effectually and economically by means of a small steam engine, more particularly the cooking branch, which might be effected with ease and expedition by the adaptation of a simple apparatus, such as that in use some years ago, if not still, in the Lunatic Asylum, at Wakefield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; which, in the words of Mr. Godfrey Higgins, a magistrate of great energy and benevolence, consists in a "stone table, which has a groove near its circumference filled with water, upon this a tin cover, whose edge is accurately fitted to the grove, is let down by a pulley, the space within being thus made steam tight. The steam is then introduced by a pipe into this space, through an aperture in the table, and boils the meat set upon it." The roasting and other modes of cooking could be easily conducted by modifications of the same power.

The whole establishment should be surrounded, not as heretofore by gloomy walls, but by high open palisades, secured along the top by a strong but light *chevaux de frise*. This improvement of the old frowning prison-like features of the exterior of these institutions will be attended by two or three beneficial circumstances. It will remove the appearance, and consequently the suspicion, of imprisonment, and every notion of restraint, and render the whole establishment more light and airy; besides it will prevent the repercussion of sounds issuing from within, an advantage already discussed.

Yours, &c.,

ΙΑΤΡΟΣ.

Sydney, June 9.

RAILWAYS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—It would seem our men of money have not yet formed a very correct opinion of the advantages that will attend the establishment of the first railway that is to be staked out in this colony, otherwise, as is said in the homely language of the county wherein I was born, they would not be so *very backwards in coming forwards*.

Happening to have some knowledge on such matters, you will perhaps allow me to throw a little light on the subject, under the hope that capitalists may be induced to alter their views respecting the proposed railway from Sydney to Goulburn.

It is no unusual occurrence that any serious change of system should be looked upon with suspicion, for notwithstanding the enlargement of general knowledge by the creation of mechanics' institutions, I apprehend many have a diffidence in depending on their own judgment in matters so weighty as that of parting with their money, and there may be, for aught I know to the contrary, a diffidence among our engineers in letting the public into all the arts and mysteries of the profession, on which, however, I have not any desire for reserve.

Before we reach the pith of the subject, it may not be uninteresting to your general readers to learn something of the history of the first introduction of iron railways in England. The inventor was the chief coal agent and enjoyed the confidence of the late Charles Duke of Norfolk, and his father was of the same profession a hundred miles northward. The latter being consulted on the project, condemned it; but the son's opinion being unchanged was determined to proceed, and did so. I have seen a letter which the father wrote to him on the occasion, disowning him as his son, and ending with words to this effect: "Jack, if thou goest on with the railway may my right hand drop off if I ever speak to thee again;" and a reconciliation was not effected until the father was on his death-bed.

The next opposition the railways had to encounter was of a different kind, the coal carriers who were thrown out of employ, rose *en masse*, demolished the railway, and burnt the coal staith, the ruins of which are still fresh in my recollection. The inventor to save his life had to conceal himself for three days and nights in a wood, for the nearest military were fifty miles distant, and in fine he could not in safety return to his employment for many months. These untoward events, however, were not to stay the progress of the railway, he returned and placed it out of reach of all assailment, between two solid walls several hundred feet high, and many more in thickness; in other words, it was placed underground, on the level of the coal bed, where it existed in peace for many years, and until the bed of coal was wrought out.

The mysterious agency of steam was not yet applied to the railways to which I have referred; that invention was postponed for nearly forty years—I have said the mysterious agent, because it may not be generally understood that no more power of steam is required to convey a train of carriages on a level railway twenty miles an hour, than is required to convey it five miles in the same time: and, moreover, that the transit of goods at a high speed is accomplished at a less rate per ton, per mile, than at any much lower speed. I am not aware that even our directors have been initiated into this magical property of steam power, but that alone will push forward the railway through all civilised countries, so that if our gentlemen with money in both pockets are holding back expecting to purchase shares below par, I venture to say they will be disappointed, as I shall very shortly endeavour to convince them.

I can well conceive that an elderly lady who has been accustomed to the steady pace of eight miles an hour over our rugged roads, in a carriage drawn by two steady horses, with a careful driver, might feel herself very uneasy when travelling on a smooth-faced railway at twenty or thirty miles an hour, but the next generation will learn by experience, that the snorting steam engine surpasses the animal horse as much in docility as in speed, and in quiet endurance of continued labour.

This docility has been effected by putting the steam power into double harness, that is by joining two engines in one, whereby that most restive and self-willed agent, the ponderous fly, has been discarded or turned to grass: so that the double engine may be brought on his haunches without a moment's warning, and if need be he is so tractable that either afloat or on shore, at the very next instant he applies all his energies when required in the opposite direction; whilst the engine with the flywheel, like the race horse at his speed, is not to be suddenly checked, but at imminent risk of destruction.

Our fears in matters wherein life seems at stake are often but imaginary, or mere nervous excitement; the aboriginal native for instance ascends the highest tree without fear, depending for his safety on a notch scarcely sufficient to receive the toe,—he saw his father do the same and therefore feels no danger; but what would these wild natives of the bush say were they to behold a rope dangling from the heavens, and not reaching within 800 feet of the earth, with a human being hanging to it merely by his hands, and a slight compression of his two knees! Yet this is a daily occurrence in the Tyne coal mines, thousands are so suspended every day, and I do not remember to have heard of any accident, although the pitmen catch hold of the rope when in motion one above each other, and fear no danger from the yawning abyss below, twice the depth of Salisbury cathedral.

I have said thus much with a view of quieting the fears of the timid, and now a word for such as are troubled with fears for their purse. Two reasons may be given for the railway shares having been so little in demand; the first is, that the Committee have considerably overrated the first cost; and the second, that they have most considerably underrated the traffic.

To make good the first assertion would require more space than your columns could afford, suffice it then to say, that I have been at some pains to form an estimate, and including £24,558 for law expenses, importing labour, surveying, fencing, &c., I believe that the entire cost of the railway hence to Goulburn, taking the length at one hundred and twenty miles, with steam power and every other necessary appendage, being constructed as complete and durable as any yet established in any part of the world, would, under good management, not exceed £200,000. If this be fact, and I have no inducement to mislead the public, surely if there be a prospect of good interest, the required sum ought to be raised in the colony.

As to the annual profits, I have not any reference whereby to ascertain the quantity of wool which may be expected to pass on the railway, neither have I any knowledge of the number of passengers both ways, or the quantity of stores that would pass upwards for the use of the settlers: in this reckoning I shall, therefore, throw these trifling items overboard. About twenty tons of bread is consumed daily in Sydney; but as I know not what proportion of wheat may come from the direction of Goulburn, that also shall be cast overboard. Of hay and corn the daily consumption I estimate at fifty tons, and for the like reason these shall be added to the rejected heap, as well as the tallow, hides, cheese, bones, butter, lime, stone, bricks, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, sawn timber, scantling, and the rest.

Two articles still remain for consideration, which are butchers' meat and firewood. Beginning with the first. I am told on credible authority, that a fat bullock driven from Goulburn will lose from 100 to 150 lbs. of fat, worth 40s. per cwt.; and that a sheep will lose in the same proportion; I, therefore, take the average loss of weight at 112 lbs., which, at 40s. per cwt., is £2 for each bullock. In proceeding, as the result will be the same, whether I make estimate upon so many sheep and so many bullocks, as are actually consumed, or take the whole weight as so many bullocks, I purpose, for simplicity, to adopt the latter mode. I take the inhabitants of Sydney at 48,000, and allow to each one pound of beef per day; I take the average gross weight of each bullock at 800lbs. and supposing the offal, &c., to be one-fourth of the gross weight, the number of bullocks consumed daily would be eighty, and the saving of fat therefrom would amount to £58,400 per annum. The cost of conveying the bullocks I estimate at 7s. 10½d. per ton, for one hundred and twenty miles, being annually £4106, so that on this head appears a saving of £54,294 per year. Of this saving I give the grazier £24,294, and the railway company £30,000 per annum, being the full interest to be allowed by law of fifteen per cent. on their capital. If to this calculation it be objected that Sydney is not entirely supplied with butchers' meat from Goulburn, I make answer, that the items thrown overboard will fifty times over cover the difference or deficiency.

Firewood is brought to Sydney, a distance of twelve miles, from Cook's River, and the Canterbury Road, and some portion, though I know not what, is brought by water. Taking the total number of houses at 6000, I throw off 2000 for such as are supplied by water, leaving 4000, and supposing the average consumption to be 4 cwt. per week, the weekly consumption would be 800 tons, and the daily consumption, 114. The loads are supposed to average 12 cwt., so that the number of loads consumed same, I take the man's wages at 2s. 6d., horse keeping 1s. 8d., tollbar 4d., and wear and tear of cart and horse 6d., which amounts to 5s for each load of 12 cwt., and which per year is £17,337. The cost of bringing the same on the railway a distance of twenty miles is, according to my estimate, £2600, leaving a profit of £15,337 annually on the article of firewood.

Having already paid the shareholders their lawful interest, I leave others to decide what is to be done with the excess.

Another word to capitalists and I have done. When the railway is opened hence to Goulburn, it will throw open resources whereby the colony shall be enabled to export a certain material whereof a ready market will be found in England for 1000 tons daily, and what would command a net profit equal to the entire export of our staple commodity wool; and I venture to foretell that before the railway is completed, the shares will be at a premium of 50 per cent.

Newtown, June 8. JOHN CURR.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to call your attention to the state of things in the different districts outside of the boundaries of the colony. It is a matter of the very greatest consideration, and it is astonishing that at the different meetings that have been held in Sydney on the squatting question, that none of the speakers have ever taken the slightest notice of it. But as I do not wish to trespass on your valuable columns more than I can avoid, I shall come to the point at once. It is the little protection that government affords to this scattered community, for it is an indubitable fact that the police are not of the slightest use to us, and this is an every day remark. Take New England for example, which extends upwards of two hundred miles in length, and one hundred in breadth, has only six or seven policemen. I know of an instance of a gentleman having to go down to Armadale, a distance of eighty miles, to get warrants out against two men who had absconded from their employer, and he found, on arriving there, that there was not a single policeman to pursue them; the consequence was, that the men were not apprehended.

In the district of the Clarence River again, there are only three or four policemen, although Mr. Fry, the Commissioner, I am told, applied to the Governor last year for an increase to the force, but was refused, as the Governor could not be at the expense; although it is very well known that the revenue of each district is, at the very least, more than the amount of the outlay on the police force and the Commissioner's salary.

Nothing can more clearly show the inefficiency of the police than the manner in which the bushrangers go roaming about from one district to another, without the slightest impediment being placed to their career of depredation.

It is now only a few days since that a station, belonging to Mr. Bloxsome, in the district of the Clarence, was robbed by Wilson, (who has been in the bush for the last three years,) and three others; but as the place is upwards of one hundred and forty miles distance from Mr. Fry, he will not get the information in time enough to pursue the party with advantage, which I am sure that he would do if he had the slightest chance of overtaking them, for he is without exception the most active and zealous Commissioner of the whole lot, being always ready to exert himself to the utmost, whenever his services have been required, and that at a moment's notice. I have known him ride after bushrangers upwards of eighty miles at a stretch, without a single halt.

New England, May 13. L'INCONNU.

BIRTHS.

At Queanbeyan, on the 7th instant, the lady of Stewart M. Mowle, Esq., of a daughter.

At her residence, Cumberland-place, on Thursday, the 11th instant, Mrs. D. Larnach, of a son.

EWES WANTED.

FOR CASH.

ABOUT 6000 Ewes, without run, with lambs fit to travel, and warranted free of all disease.

They would be preferred in one lot, from the Bathurst or Yass districts.

Apply (post-paid), to G. S. L., care of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., Sydney.

SHEEP ON HALVES.

THE Advertiser, having an extensive and very desirable sheep run in the neighbourhood of Goulburn, upon which he resides himself, is desirous of receiving a few thousand sound and healthy sheep on such terms as may be agreed.

For particulars apply to Mr. Mort, George-street; or to Mr. Hull, Post-office, Goulburn. 4078

WANTED, within a mile of Sydney, a detached House or Cottage, containing not less than six rooms, with outhouses, &c.; a good supply of water indispensable.

Address (post-paid) R. S. T., *Herald* Office.

If with garden and paddock, it will be preferred. 9261

WANTED, apartments *en suite*, a sitting-room, bed-room, and dressing closet, with board for a single Lady. Address, stating particulars, M., *Herald* Office. 9192

CHARTS.

REQUIRED, a Chart of the South Pacific Ocean. Any person having a good one to dispose of, will receive a liberal price for the same, on application at the Hibernian Press, King-street. 9297

WANTED.

WANTED, an active and intelligent young man, not less than twenty-five years of age, to assist the advertiser in carrying on his business: he must be conversant with accounts, and the general routine of the business connected with the concern, which will be fully explained. The remuneration will be ample, but if the party can advance any money, so as to extend the object of the advertiser, he will be allowed a proportionate share of the profits. The most respectable references given and required. Address, pre-paid, to A P, Post Office, with real name and address, which will be immediately answered. None but principals treated with.

June 8. 9252

BILLIARDS.

WANTED, a competent Marker, for a Billiard Table. Reference for ability and character will be required.

Apply to

HENRY CUNNINGHAM,
Corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

May 30. 8655

WANTED, a Marble or Stone Sawyer.
Apply to
W. PATTEN,
Australian and Italian Marble Works,
254, Pitt-street.

June 1. 8710

APPRENTICES WANTED.

WANTED, two apprentices to the Cabinet making; and also, one to the Upholstering business, where competent foremen are kept for their instruction. Application to be made to Mr. John Hill, junior, King-street. 8987

WANTED, in a first-rate hotel in the city, an experienced cook, to whom, if qualified, liberal wages will be given.

Also, a sober active man as waiter.

Apply at the *Herald* Office.

June 11. 9281

WANTED, a married couple as general house servants. Apply to Mrs. Salter, No. 117, Castlereagh-street South, after ten a.m. 8967

WANTED in a family a short distance from Sydney, a female cook and a nurse. Apply at the *Herald* Office 8836

WANTED, a man of good character, as house servant, in a small family. Apply to

MRS. M'HENRY,
8251 Grimes'-buildings, Fort-street.

HOUSEKEEPER.

A [illegible] who can be respectably recommended, wishes for an engagement as above; or would take any other situation that is not too laborious. Address M.D. *Herald* Office. 9263

TO LET,

THOSE extensive stores, situate in Bank-court, King-street, lately occupied by Messrs. S. and A. Bryant.

Apply at the office of
JAMES SIMMONS,
8907 Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

TO LET,

THE SHOP adjoining the grocery, wine, and spirit store of Richard Peek, George-street. Apply to
R. PEEK,
9166 452, George-street.

TO BE LET, the house adjoining the Bon-Accord stores, and wharf, Sydney Cove, formerly known as the "Bard's Legacy." Apply at the office of Mr. Morehead, O'Connell-street. Mr. Allen at the wharf will show the premises. 8540

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Cumberland-street adjoining F. L. S. Merewether, Esq.
Apply to
CAMPBELL AND CO.

May 7. 7385

THE SHOP AND HOUSE
TO LET.

AT PRESENT occupied by Mr. Preston, fruiterer, King street East, adjoining the Hibernian Printing Office.
Possession can be given on next Monday.
Apply to the undersigned,
W. BAKER,
Engraver and Publisher,
King-street East.

June 12. 9299

TO BE LET, two Houses in Castlereagh street, lately occupied by His Honor Mr. Justice a'Beckett, and by J. B. Darvall, Esq. Apply to Mr. Black, Bank of New South Wales.

May 5. 7184

TO LET, one house in Lyons-terrace, at the corner of the South Head road, lately occupied by C. D. Riddell, Esq.
Apply to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS.
George-street and Charlotte-place,
May 1. 7019

TO LET,

THE Upper Brisbane Steam Mill, situate in Parramatta-street, late in the occupation of Mr. John Redgate, hitherto let as a Flour Mill, but capable of being converted into a cloth factory, sugar refinery, or into any other manufactory requiring extent of premises, an abundant supply of water, and a command of steam power. For particulars apply to
GEORGE KING,
9062 No. 14, Jamison-street.

VERANDAH COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE.

TO LET, at Newtown, a neat verandah Cottage, containing six rooms, with excellent two-stall stable, gig-house, and garden; rent to a respectable tenant—£20 a year; or for sale, upon easy terms.
Apply to Meiklejohn and Speer, Commercial Wharf, King-street. 8752

ALVANLY LODGE,
BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

TO LET, the above Cottage, pleasantly situated. The Cottage contains four rooms, and a kitchen; also, excellent cellarage, together with a coach house, and stable detached; the whole surrounded by a neatly arranged kitchen and flower garden.
For terms apply to Mr. R. M. Pite, 263, Pitt-street,
Rent very moderate. 9271

COUNTY BRISBANE.

TO BE LET, 2560 acres of Land, situated on the Wybong and Nerobingabla Creeks, in the above county.
Apply at the office of
Mr. MOREHEAD,
O'Connell-street.

June 8. 9134

TO LET OR SELL,

THE Farm of Ballendo or Dampton, situated upon the Dartbrook, Upper Hunter, consisting of 2560 acres, and run.

There is a house of nine rooms, and detached kitchen, with four double shingled huts, and barn. Also, grazing paddock, nearly three miles round, and three cultivation paddocks, containing about seventy acres cleared and stumped.

The garden and vineyard comprise above six acres. Immediate possession can be given.

For further particulars apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lower George-street.

Sydney, June 6. 9060

SALES BY AUCTION

NOW LANDING,
Ex Rifleman.
HOMAN AND HERNE'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on
SATURDAY, 13TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
AN INVOICE OF LONDON BOOTS AND SHOES, COMPRISING

CLOTH and patent leather Adelaide boots
Cordovan Adelaide boots
Ditto goloshed ditto
Lasting ditto
Button boots
Cashmere ditto, grain fronts
Cordovan slippers, pumps, and welts
Brunswick tie pumps
Ditto ditto welts
Grain slipper pumps
Ditto ditto welts
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9275

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX "SEYMOUR," CAPTAIN ROGERS, FROM LIVERPOOL.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
WILL Sell by public auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, on
SATURDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
29 Bronzed and black iron fenders, out of cases, RM § 373 to 378—all more or less damaged by salt water.
Terms—Cash. 9208

IRISH PORK.
Ex London.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on
SATURDAY, 13TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
20 BARRELS IRISH PORK, Russell's Brand.
Just landed, and in excellent order.
Terms at sale. 9220

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on
SATURDAY, 13TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
ANOTHER INVOICE OF DRUGS,
Comprising:—

EMPLAST ADHESIVE.
Ditto ditto moleskin
Pil. hydrarg.
Iodine
Pul. antim. tart.
Gum kino
Pulv. cinchoni.
Ditto gum guiac.
Ditto potass. sulph.
Pulv. cubebs
Sp. lavend.
Acid nit. pur.
Ditto nitros
Ditto acet. aromat.
Liq. ammon. fort.
Lint
Glazed pink and yellow paper
Pulv. acid tart.
Gum camphor
Potass. bicarb. chryst.
Potass. bitart.
Pulv. soda carb.
Earth grad. bleeding basins
Embossed court plaister
Salts of lemon
Cer. Alb.
Three cases Spanish liquorice
With a variety of other drugs too numerous for the limits of an advertisement.
Terms at sale. 9182

COPPER BOILER.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on
SATURDAY, 13TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
1 Large *Copper Boiler*, well adapted for sheep boiling.
Terms—Cash. 9222

TO GROCERS, OIL AND COLOURMEN, DEALERS, &c.
Ex Seymour, and other late arrivals.
MUSTARD, WHITE LEAD, TURPS, OIL, TOBACCO, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on
TUESDAY, 16TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
60 KEGS WHITE LEAD
5 ditto each 56 lbs., thumb blue
8 quarter-casks turpentine
12 cases, each 3 dozen, lbs. mustard
12 ditto ditto ½ lbs. ditto
5 cases, pints, salad oil, each 3 dozen
1 case black lead
4 casks Epsom salts
4 ditto washing soda
5 barrels bleached Jamaica ginger
12 bags oatmeal
10 bags each 1 lb. pearl barley
4 kegs negrohead tobacco
6 bags English canary seed
With numerous other groceries, &c.
Terms at sale. 9221

CLEARING OUT SALE.
NO RESERVE.

MESSRS. WOOD AND MEEHAN, previous to removing to those large and commodious premises the Trafalgar House, opposite the Post Office, will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY),
At their present Rooms, 428, George-street, for the purpose of clearing out the premises,
A large assortment of Glassware, Ironmongery, Stationery, Brushware, and Drugs, consisting of gas, oil, and solar chimneys, in great variety, syphon and excise ink bottles, English and colonial blacking, Phillip's ink, in bottles, wrought iron hoes, chest handles, shoemakers' knives, hemp, and lasts, two cases American clocks, 20 boxes Havannah cigars, 4 cases drugs, containing sulphuric acid, pulvis jalapu, bals. copaibi, and castor oil. After which will be sold, all the very convenient fixtures of the shop, a lot of empty jars, casks, &c., &c.
LIKEWISE,
One case fancy stationery, Russia leather, pearl and shell card cases, with other useful articles in that line. 9277

WINES! WINES!!
NOW LANDING,
Ex Rifleman.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction at his Rooms, City Mart 474, George-street, on
TUESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
20 QUARTER-CASKS very superior port wine
4 pipes pale sherry
5 ditto ditto, an excellent sample
5 cases, each three dozen, London bottled superior sherry
12 cases, each three dozen, ditto ditto port
The above wines are strongly recommended to the Trade, having been selected in London by a good judge expressly for this market.
Terms at Sale. 9276

TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, & OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 12TH INSTANT,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One bale blue serge
One case black and coloured merinos
One ditto whited-brown, black, and coloured thread
One ditto Brooks's 200 yard white reel cotton
One ditto silk and cotton umbrellas
One ditto white longcloth shirts
One bale Scotch twill shirting
One ditto Derby dowlas
One ditto 72-inch bleached
One case country pins, assorted Nos.
Two bales Welsh and imitation Welsh flannels
One case heavy drab moleskins
&c., &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 9269

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
EX "RIFLEMAN," HAMMOCK, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 12TH JUNE,
At half past 10 o'clock precisely,
SF in triangle S under § 130
One case 12 dozen men's leather lined blue cloth navy caps, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash. 9172

POSITIVELY TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions to sell without the slightest reserve, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 12TH JUNE,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
One bale domett flannel
Two cases hosiery, consisting of men's grey and white lambswool hose, women's very fine black worsted and cashmere hose, girls and maids' black worsted in numbers, children's merino and lambswool socks, Grecian boots, &c.
Terms, cash. 9173

EX "RIFLEMAN."

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 12TH JUNE,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
§ 1.—One bale new dark two coloured prints
§ 2.—One bale fine chintz cambrics
§ 3 and 4.—Two bales new striped prints
§ 5.—One bale new two colour fancy prints
§ 6.—One bale 45 inch grey domestics
One case Turkey red bandannas and lappet ginghams
Three bales assorted slops, consisting of blue and scarlet [illegible] baize ditto, yacht striped shirts, flushing jackets, moleskin trousers, &c.
Terms, cash. 9174

MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THE 12TH INSTANT,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
TWO CASES
Well assorted Haberdashery, from the celebrated House of John and Nathaniel Phillips and Co., Manchester,
Consisting of black silk boot laces, mending cotton, women's plated thimbles, needles, country and mixed pins, white and black hooks and eyes, cotton tapes, and 4d., 6d., and 8d. doubles.
ALSO,
A few pieces whisker blonds, silk grounds, French blond edgings, 4-4 black Brussels net, and 4 4 and 6-4 white Brussels net, single and double ground.
Terms—Cash. 9253

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX "SEYMOUR," ROGERS, MASTER, FROM LIVERPOOL.
Being more or less damaged by sea water.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 12TH JUNE,
At half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
B in diamond § 87.—One bale containing 16 Ends superfine Saxony flannel.
Terms—Cash. 9224

MR. POLACK will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY.
At Eleven o'clock,
At his Rooms, Hunter-street,
15 Dozen curry powder
16 Cases champagne cider
11 „ port
4 „ sherry
6 „ champagne
14 Casks damaged } ale
12 „ buff }
2 Cases Chili vinegar, 3 dozen each
1 Lady's side-saddle
4 Pair carriage lamps
1 Butt, 2 hogsheads, 1 quarter-cask sherry
3 Tables, 24 chairs
Four-post bedstead, clocks
A quantity of jewellery
Key bugle, gold watch
5 Boxes tea
Washhand stands, chefloniers
A lot of empty iron bound casks.

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
One iron grey Horse, four years old, accustomed to single, double harness, and saddle, *warranted by the proprietor* sound; without reserve—the owner going to New Zealand.
Terms at sale. 9167

HORSES FOR INDIA.

MR. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, has received instructions from
JAMES ROBERTS, ESQ.,
To submit to public competition,
THIS DAY, 12TH INSTANT,
At Noon,
At his Repository,
SEVERAL FIRST-RATE HORSES.
Mr. James Roberts's stud has been noted for several years past for having produced some of the most fashionable hacknies, amongst which may be mentioned Oily Gammon, Jim-along-Josey, and the celebrated trotting horse Toby.
This lot are of the same breed, and are suitable for any market where really good and stylish horses are required. 8994

TO ADMIRERS OF THE FINE ARTS.
NOW ON VIEW.
CATALOGUES TO BE HAD AT THE MART, GRATIS.

MR. W. G. MOORE
HAS received instructions to sell, without reserve,
THIS EVENING,
At his Rooms, Pitt-street,
ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS,
From the Collection of an English Nobleman, comprising—
Line Engravings, Mezzotints, Aquatints, Etchings, &c., most of them fine impressions, by Bartolozzi and others
Engravings from the Annuals
One hundred Woolridge's Gems, from the Antique, proofs on India paper, from the collection of the late Sir J. Hawkins
Water colour drawings by Varley and others
Oil paintings, framed
Original drawings, ditto
Miniature Landscapes in Oil, by the late J. Parkinson
Studies, by Pidgeon and others
526
Architectural Drawings, worthy the attention of the Profession
AND,
A very superior two-barrel Organ, playing eighteen tunes
Terms—Cash.
Sale will commence at seven. 7241

SODA ASH, 53 PER CENT.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX "ROYAL SAXON," CHARLESWORTH, MASTER, FROM LONDON, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

TO SOAP-BOILERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Towns's Wharf, Darling Harbour,
THIS DAY, JUNE 12TH, 1846,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
B in diamond with JJ outside, 55 to 64.
10 Casks soda ash, 53 per cent., all damaged by sea water.
Terms—Cash. 9232

BOOKS AND SUNDRIES,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE COLONY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY),
At 11 o'clock,
History of the English Sovereigns, with genealogical plates
Philosophy of Necessity, 2 vols.
Lane's Arabian Nights, illustrated, Hervey's Meditations
Lamb's Essay, Horne, Roderick Random, Caleb Williams, Undine, Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson, } bound in one
Hunt's Indicator, Companion Butler's Analogy, Sketches of Married Life, History of Rebellion 1743, Defoe's complete Tradesman, Bacon's Essays, Combes's Constitution of Man, } Ditto
Lay of the Last Minstrel, Lady of the Lake, Marmion, Crabbe's Borough, Village Parish Register, Library, &c., Anster Fair, Ramsay's Poems, Burns' Poems, } Ditto
Ludwig's German Dictionary, 2 vols., Tate's Homer, Schrevelii Lexicon, Latin Gradus, Campbell's Poems, Herschell's Astronomy, Plautus, 2 vols., Levizac's French Dictionary, Feltham's Resolves, Maritime and Inland Discovery, 2 vols., Circulator, Ivanhoe, 2 vols., Bournes's Latin Poems
The Selector, Gray's Works, Goldsmith's Works, The Shipwreck, and Somerville's Chase, } bound in one
Encyclopædia Britannica, 4 of the last supplementary vols. published, and containing 3 of the dissertations and complete works on Astronomy, Architecture, Antiquities, Algebra, Arithmetic, Anatomy
Encyclopædia Britannica, 2 of the last supplementary vols. published, and containing History, Heraldry, Hieroglyphics, Horse, Horsemanship, Horticulture
The History of the French Royal Academy of Science, 48 vols., bound.
ALSO,
1 Large portfolio, containing—The Inconstant, Vice, and many other Engravings
1 Cocoa wood flute, with 8 keys and case
1 Chart of English Kings on rollers
2 Oil Paintings, a small quantity of plated ware, China, glass, ornaments, dessert service, dish covers, tea trays, &c., &c.
1 Handsome cruet frame, 1 Wedgewood dessert service.
Terms—Cash. 9266

GILT JEWELLERY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,
THIS DAY, 12TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,
A small invoice of Gilt Jewellery, consisting of—rings, double and single, suits, earrings, watch keys and seals, brooches, lockets, breast pins, buckles, eye-glasses, &c.
Terms at sale. 9267

SHEET LEAD.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
Ex Royal Saxon.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,
THIS DAY, 12TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,
HL conjoined—
4 Rolls lead, No. 4
5 Ditto ditto, No. 6
2 Ditto ditto, No. 8
ALL MORE OR LESS DAMAGED.
Terms—Cash. 9122

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,
THIS DAY, THE 12TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,
Household Furniture, &c., consisting of—Cane-seated chairs, bedstead and curtains, washstands, dining tables, couches, stretchers, bookcase, music-stand, bed, pillow, and mattrass, bronze tea-urn, plated cruet frame, German-silver ware, pedestal lamp, dessert service, glass, plated toast rack, decanter stands, brass fender and irons, &c. Also, one large gilt framed picture, Citation of Wickliffe, and a variety of other pictures.
AFTER WHICH,
A fine cast of the Three Graces (in plaster of Paris), with bracket.
Terms at sale. 9229

READY MADE CLOTHING.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL SELL by public auction, at his Rooms, on
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 13TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Seven trunks of superfine clothing, consisting of—
Dress and frock coats
Cassimere and doeskin trousers
Velvet and Valencia vests
A large assortment of children's clothing, consisting of—
Tunics
Surtouts
Fancy dresses
Shirt collars
Girls' frocks and pelisses
The whole of the goods are fresh, and in first-rate condition.
Terms at sale. 9279

FRENCH MERINOS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, on
SATURDAY FIRST, THE 13TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
One case of very superior French Merinos, choice colours
Terms at sale. 9278

FRIDAY, 12TH DAY OF JUNE.

TO MILKMEN AND SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND.
7 CHOICE "SPRINGERS."

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE, 1846.
At twelve o'clock precisely,
7 beautiful Bathurst Cows (springers)
Terms—Cash 9171

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

BISHOPGATE-STREET, GLEBE.
TWO CAPITAL WELL-BUILT HOUSES.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction,
ON THE GROUND,
THIS DAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE, 1846,
At ten o'clock precisely,
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF BUYERS,
No. 1.—A new brick built House, containing 3 rooms, with handsome verandah, neatly palisaded, and kitchen at the back.
No. 2.—New brick-built House, 2 rooms, neat verandah, kitchen at the back.
The above Houses stand upon an area of land 33 by 59, affording thereby every accommodation for extending the out-buildings, whilst the rents are five shillings per week each.
Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue on the completion of the title deeds. 8650

SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE.

A VERY SUPERIOR BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE,
At ten o'clock,
A first-rate pianoforte, (Broadwood, maker), with every improvement. The property of a lady proceeding to England.
Terms—Cash. 9272

SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE.

CHARIOT.
BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
SATURDAY NEXT,
At eleven o'clock,
A very excellent chariot, superb linings, &c., &c., (on view at the Mart.)
Terms—Cash. 9273

SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.
A VERY GOOD FREEHOLD PROPERTY, AT "REDFERN," CONSISTING OF ONE BRICK COTTAGE, AND ONE WEATHERBOARD DITTO, CLEVELAND-STREET.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, on
SATURDAY, 20TH DAY JUNE, 1846,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
A compact freehold property, situate in Cleveland-street, "Redfern," commanding an uninterrupted prospect of the City and the shipping in Darling Harbour, with
TWO SMALL COTTAGES ERECTED THEREON, PRODUCING THE VERY LOW RENT OF 7s. PER WEEK.
Terms:—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue on the completion of the title deeds. 9264

FANCY SALE.
PLATED WARE, INLAID PAPIER MACHE ARTICLES, MUSICAL BOXES, CABINET PAINTINGS, IVORY CHESSMEN, SUPERB ORMOLU CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, &C.
To close several Accounts.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 16TH,
At 11 o'clock,
Best plated cruets, pickle frames, tankards, teapots, inkstands, liquor frames, cake baskets, &c.
A few elegant painted and inlaid papier mâché articles
Three large and six small fine toned musical boxes
Eight highly finished cabinet paintings
Seven sets ivory chessmen
Two superb ormolu twenty-one day clocks, shades and stands complete
SUNDRY JEWELLERY
Highly finished gold ladies' lever watches
Ditto ditto ditto gentlemen's ditto
Two circumferenters and dumpy level
Three handsome inlaid workboxes
Dressing cases and tea caddies
Two bronze 21 day clocks
Five hanging lamps
Eighty boxes eau de Cologne
Two Carson's patent salting instruments
One mahogany pianoforte work table
Two pairs gilt candlesticks and tapers
Ormolu and papier mâché ink stands
197 pairs tortoiseshell combs
Four office dials
Drawing pencils
Highly finished gun in case, complete
Patent revolving barrel pistol
Sundry glassware, and various other useful and elegant fancy articles
ALSO,
Sundry watchmakers' tools and materials
Terms at sale.
☞ The above goods will be on view the day preceding the sale. 9305

BRONZED AND ORMOLU TABLE LAMPS, SILVER, STEEL, AND OTHER SPECTACLES, BRITISH PLATE SPOONS AND FORKS, PLATINA TEA AND COFFEE POTS, TEA TRAYS, BREAD-BASKETS, SNUFFER-TRAYS, BRASS CANDLESTICKS, &C., &C.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 16,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
Two cases handsome bronzed and Ormolu argand and table lamps
One case silver, blue steel, and German silver spectacles, mosaic gold, German silver, plated, and other thimbles
Two cases platina tea and coffee pots, urns, &c.
One case British plate table, tea, and dessert spoons, table and dessert forks, soup ladles, sugar tongs, fish slices, sauce ladles, plain and King's pattern
One case japanned tea-trays, waiters, bread-baskets, snuffer-trays, brass pillar candlesticks, &c., &c.
100 Gross Gillot's steel pens.
Terms at sale. 9304

HIGHLY-FINISHED FRAMED LITHOGRAPHS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 18,
At twelve o'clock,
Twenty highly-finished framed lithographs.
Terms at sale. 9302

SILVER LACE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street.
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 16,
At 11 o'clock,
100 yards handsome silver lace
Terms at sale. 9303

FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE.



THE BARQUE "ISABELLA ANNA,"
Burthen 226 tons new, and 286 tons old register.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, 12TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
The fast-sailing Barque
"ISABELLA ANNA,"
with all her stores, standing and running rigging, sails, guns and caronnades, swivels, muskets, three good boats, extra spars, two new Europe warps, casks, salt provisions, and a great variety of useful stores and furniture.
This vessel is well found in every respect. She was on the Patent Slip five months ago, when she had 500 sheets of new copper. The sails are nearly new; the whole of her standing and running rigging were new this voyage, and the greater part of her masts and yards are new.
She is well adapted for a trader to
CHINA AND MANILA,
or for the
SANDAL WOOD OR CATTLE TRADE,
and would also be found most suitable for
A WHALING VOYAGE.
☞ Intending purchasers may inspect her AT THE CIRCULAR WHARF, where she is now lying; an inventory of the stores may be seen at the Auction Mart.
Terms at sale. 9107

FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE.

TOWN AND COUNTRY ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.

MR. LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street, and Charlotte-place.
THIS DAY, 12TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned choice parcels of land, viz.:—

A GRANT FROM THE CROWN.
Half an acre, in the town of Mudgee, being allotment No. 9, of section 2.

A GRANT FROM THE CROWN.
Half an acre, in the town of Bathurst, being allotment No. 13, of section No. 12.

A PURCHASE.
Lots 2 and 3 at Garland Town, near Broulee, consisting of 43 acres, 1 rood, and 2 perches, as per deed.

A PURCHASE.
Seven acres, or thereabouts, on the Northern Road, between Richmond and Windsor, parish of Londonderry, county of Cumberland, adjoining R. Vance, and H. Spencer's land, as per deed.

TERMS AT SALE.
*** *The deeds of the above properties may be seen at the Mart.* 8695

THIS DAY, 13TH JUNE.

TALLOW.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, 13TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
About one ton Tallow.
Terms at sale. 9262

THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES CRISPE, PUBLICAN, MYRTLE CREEK.
By order of the Official Assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on
THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
40 ACRES OF LAND, COUNTY OF CAMDEN,
bounded on the north by Redbank Creek, and lying and between William Chapman's and James Mills' lands.
80 ACRES OF LAND, COUNTY OF CAMDEN, bounded on the north by Redbank Creek, and adjoining Thomas James's 80 acres.
Terms at sale. 9144

TO LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, CAB PROPRIETORS, DRAYMEN, &c.

HORSES,
JUST ARRIVED FROM THE COUNTRY,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the CATTLE MARKET,
THIS DAY, 12TH JUNE,
At 2 o'clock precisely,
25 PROMISING young HORSES, broken in to saddle, and adapted for carriage and dray work.
Terms—Cash. 9288

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

TALLOW, HIDES. AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, in the Yard, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 13TH JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,
30 CASKS TALLOW
124 Salted Hides
1 Bale Sheepskins
4 Bundles ditto
528 Sheepskins.
Terms—Cash. 9289

BLACK OIL.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 13TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
17 CASKS BLACK OIL.
Terms, cash. 9284

PRIME COLONIAL BACON.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 13TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
ONE TON PRIME COLONIAL BACON.
Terms, cash. 9285

PRIME COLONIAL CHEESE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 13TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
135 PRIME Colonial CHEESES.
Terms—Cash. 9290

WOOL-LASHING.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, 13TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
22 COILS WOOL-LASHING
Terms—Cash.

CAKE ANNATTO, POWDERED JAMAICA GINGER.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex Henrietta, Sargent, master, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
GT in diamond S under
1. 3. 6. 8. 11. 12. } 6 BOXES extra superfine cake Annatto
16. 1 Cask powdered Ginger
21. 25. 2 „ Jamaica „
14. 1 Case prepared Ginger Powder
13. part 1 „ ditto ditto.
Terms—Cash.

FINE AND SECONDS FLOUR.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
20 TONS FINE FLOUR
3 ditto seconds
Terms, cash.

300 HEAD,—A MIXED HERD,
THE PROPERTY OF MRS. REDDALL, AND DEPASTURING UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. SEPTIMUS CARTE, MUTTBILLY, NEAR GOULBURN, WHERE THEY CAN BE INSPECTED.

MR. MORT
Has instructions to sell, by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, THE 19TH JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,
The following lot of well bred and quiet cattle, viz.:—
150 COWS, more or less, nearly all broken to bail, and good milkers
50 Bullocks (about 20 fat)
4 Bulls, two of which were obtained from Mr. Howe, of Glenlee, at a considerable cost
96 Heifers and steers
300 Head, more or less
The above are really superior cattle, and in very good condition.
Terms at sale.

THE DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

THAT VERY DESIRABLE STATION KNOWN AS "BORA," ONLY 70 MILES FROM CASSILIS, WITH ABUNDANCE OF BOTH FEED AND WATER FOR AT LEAST
10,000 SHEEP,
AND UPON WHICH ARE NOW DEPASTURING THE FOLLOWING FLOCKS WHICH WILL BE SOLD ALONG WITH THE RIGHT OF STATION, VIZ.:—
1280 Ewes, 2, 3, 5, and 7 years of age
1000 Lambs, mixed sexes
1270 Ewes and Wethers, 14 months old, in about equal proportions
374 Ewes, 2, 3, 5, and 7 years of age
360 Lambs, will be 12 months old, in August
22 Rams, (Bettington's breed)
4306 more or less

MR. MORT
IS instructed to submit the above to positive sale at public auction, on
TUESDAY, 30TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock precisely.
The Sheep are all of excellent breed, *warranted perfectly sound and never to have been diseased*; and, as will be found on reference to the above particulars, to consist principally of Ewes.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
upon the station consist of the following, viz.:—
Slab dwelling of 4 rooms
Kitchen and store
Blacksmith's forge
Men's huts
Wool-shed
Nine acre cultivation paddocks
Huts and yards on all the out-stations
The country consists of those ridges and open plains upon which there is always most abundant feed, and a never-failing supply of water from springs which were never known to dry up.
Terms at sale.

2000 EWES, FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS
2000 STRONG HEALTHY EWES, FULL MOUTHS AND AGED
1000 WETHERS, FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS

5000 HEAD, MORE OR LESS.
WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER DISEASED,
With right to a well-watered station for 7000 to 8000 Sheep, situate on the Clarence River District.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, 30TH JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
FIVE THOUSAND FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, as above described, all warranted sound, and never diseased, and in strong, healthy condition,
TOGETHER WITH RIGHT TO A
VERY CAPITAL STATION
Situate on the main road from New England to the settlement at Clarence River, and about 80 miles distant from the latter place; capable of depasturing from
7000 TO 8000 SHEEP.
Plentifully supplied with water from never-failing creeks which flow into the Clarence River.
There is a good slab cottage, men's huts, and paddock, &c., upon the station; also, hurdles for the full number of sheep.
The run is healthy and undulating, and will carry the sheep in flocks of 1000 to 1200 head.
The journey to the Clarence township and back, is done in about 16 days, with loaded drays, and the road is good.
Drought was never known upon the station.
Terms at sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 10th June, 1846.
Edwards v. Hawe.

ON MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Prince-street, Sydney, nearly opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, &c. After which, on the premises, the right, title, interest, and estate of defendant, if any, in and to those premises lately occupied by defendant, situate in Cumberland-street, Sydney, nearly opposite the "Coach and Horses," unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.
9233

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